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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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Solid Men of Philadelphia in Council

For Hartranft!

An Immense Demonstration.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers and Brokers Join in Line.

CONCERT HALL THRONGED.

Letters from J. Gillingham Fell and James Milliken, of Bellefonte.

C. J. HOFFMAN, THE DISTINGUISHED MERCHANT, THE PRESIDING OFFICER.

Stirring Speeches by E. Harper Jeffries and George S. Fox.

Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster Delivers the Address of the Evening.

He Reviews General Hartranft's Record as Auditor General.

His Character Modest and Retiring, but Firm and Unflinching.

His Connection With the Evans Fraud and His Transactions With Yerkes.

[From the North American of Friday.]

Never before in the history of any campaign has there been such an immense demonstration as that which took place last evening at Concert Hall. Seven nights there appeared an advertisement in the columns of this and other journals, announcing that there would be a mass meeting of the business men last night, to indorse General John F. Hartranft, the gallant leader of the Republican party who is the distinguished candidate for Governor of the glorious old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The call was signed by a large list of the best merchants, manufacturers, bankers and business men of the city, the endorsement of each of these being valuable in itself. There was the best faith and confidence in the ability, in heart and integrity of General Hartranft, and it was but fair to suppose that he would be for the best interests of Pennsylvania.

When the people saw these names in whom they have confidence, they felt that the unfounded charges made against General Hartranft were baseless, and determined to be all on their powers to secure his election. Many of them, with this determination in view, attended the meeting last night, and were rejoiced to find such a glorious gathering of the supporters of Republicanism. To a business men were quite in the majority. Even in the passages, on the stairs, in the gallery, in the auditorium and upon the stage, they were gathered in knots of seriously earnest people—all declaring that if Hartranft would have next Tuesday week. In seeing so many business men gathered together, one would imagine that he was upon Change, and from appearances these solid men of the city seemed to take an unusual interest in politics for men who, in their daily business, which makes Philadelphia what she is to-day—the second city of the Union. From all parts of the city had these men come to attest their devotion to the cause of Republicanism and the gallant leader in this State. If General Hartranft had stepped into the hall last night he would have felt confident that the City of Brotherly Love would give him such a majority that the leader of the Copperheads, Charles R. Buckalew, would find himself to be no where.

The doors of the hall were opened shortly after seven o'clock, and the large audience which had collected rushed in and took seats. From this time until nearly after eight o'clock the gathering was continuous, and all but an available place was left in which to sit or stand. Even the gallery was crowded, and many who had come with the fond expectation of seeing the merchants in council were doomed to disappointment. And every one of the persons in the throng were a large number of ladies, who occupied front seats—that is, as many of them as arrived early.

Stationed in the gallery was McClurg's famous Liberty Cornet Band. The opening piece of the evening many lively and popular airs were discoursed, which served to keep the audience in a good humor until the regular order of things took place.

We present here, for the edification of our Democratic friends, the names of the persons who signed the call. That they are a host in themselves cannot for an instant be gainsaid by even the most infuriated Copperhead. Here they are:

Lewis, Wharton & Co., John C. Atwood,
C. A. Black & Co., F. H. Brown,
C. & B. Bonle, Grove & Shoemaker,
Lewis, Bros. & Co., Thomas Kelly,
Wm. H. Ashhall, Watson & Janney,
Niter, Price & Co., M. L. Fell & Co.,
Jacob Dispeker & Co., Anderson, Norton & Co.,
Jay Cooke & Co., Dawson, Judd & Co.,
Jungerich & Smith, Kirkpatrick, Tussey & Co.,
C. J. Hoffman & Co., J. Fraller Smith,
Nesbit, Dawson, Nesbit & Co., F. M. & H. Brooke,
E. W. Clark & Co., Joseph Lloyd,
Richard Ashhurst, H. G. Sterling,
Wm. Sellers & Co., George H. Roberts,
J. Wood & Bros., Thomas Reed & Son,
White, Bentz & Co., Grove & Brother,
Israel W. Morris, Edward Hopkins,
Howard Hinchman & Son, Smith & Campion,
H. H. Means & Son, John H. Michener,
Benj. Bullock's Sons, Wm. Grange & Co.,
Geo. J. Jas. M. Bullock, J. E. Moore,
E. C. Knight & Co., John L. Hall,
J. Gillingham Fell, A. A. Shumway,
Vernon & Mitchell, Geo. F. Tyler & Co.,
Tredt & Nell, Charles E. Smith,
Bonnin & Morris, E. Harper Jeffries,
Fell, Wood & Co., M. M. Marble & Co.,
Coffin & Noell, Charles Macalester,
Thomas Smith, President Bank of North America.
D. B. Cummings, President of Girard Bank.
Joseph Moore, President Bank of Northern Liberties.
James L. Clagborn, President Bank of Commerce.
Geo. F. Nesbit, President Southern Exchange Bank.
W. H. Bain, President Bank of the Republic.
George Griffiths, Vice President Penn National Bank.
James V. Watson, President Consolidated Bank.
George P. Loughead, President Penn National Bank.
George Griffiths, Vice President Penn National Bank.
Jay Cooke, Jr., of Jay Cooke & Co.
A. J. Drexel, of Drexel & Co.
S. Hinckle Clark, of E. W. Clark & Co.
Abraham Barker, of Barker & Bro.
George H. Boker, of Boker & Co.
John L. Lawson, Banker.
James D. Wharton, Banker.
Joseph Wharton, Merchant.
Wm. C. Kent, Merchant.
George B. Roberts, Merchant.
Henry Geger, Merchant.
Mahon K. Smith, Merchant.
Daniel Haddock, Merchant.
Lewis Wharton, Merchant.
Charles H. Fryer, Merchant.
F. A. Comly.
Henry Haddock, Merchant.
Hector Orne, Merchant.
Morris L. Fehl, Merchant.
Henry Brockie, Merchant.
Howard Hinchman, Merchant.
James F. Doran, Merchant.
Daniel Erlin, Merchant.
Henry D. Sherrard.
Henry Craig, Merchant.
Henry Crosby, Merchant.
W. Gaskill, Merchant.
Charles Macalester, Merchant.
John H. Atwood, Merchant.
Geo. M. Lane, Merchant.
Samuel E. Stokes, Merchant.
Henry C. Gibbons, Merchant.
Alexander Hay.
Lemuel Coffin, Merchant.
Joseph Moore, Jr., Merchant.
Coffin Coxlet.
Charles Barker, Banker.
Charles Watts-n, Merchant.
James Long, Manufacturer.

SECRETARIES.

Edward Browning, Benj. H. Brown,
J. W. Supplee, Henry D. Bis,
Hugh Craig, Jr., Adam Everly,
C. Jeb. Cooke, Wm. Murphy.
Gilbert Garrigues, T. Hodge Brown,
Samuel L. Ward, Israel W. Morris,
P. Gilfingham, Edward Shriver,
Wm. W. Steel, John P. Verree.

They were elected without a dissenting voice.

The President then introduced, as the first speaker of the evening, Mr. E. Harper Jeffries, who, on making his appearance, was warmly welcomed. He spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF E. HARPER JEFFRIES,

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Republican party is the progressive party of the Union. Every advance step made by the nation in the grand march has been introduced and carried forward by our party in spite of the most obstinate resistance from the Democratic party. What are some of the acts of the Republican party since they have been in power? Let us see. It secured freedom, citizenship and suffrage to four millions of people; it crushed treason; enacted the homestead law, and removed the threatening difficulty in the Senate; it has constructed the Pacific Railroad; it has established a uniform paper currency and made the national bank notes worth as much in New York or Orleans as they are in our own city. Now, believing as I do, that the future welfare of the Republic, as well as its resources, is identified in the continuance of the Republican party and in the ascendency of its principles, I, therefore our efficient President-elect, U. S. Grant—a man, though silent, yet during the rebellion ordered the most successful campaigns ever fought in four years of human life. He marched, conquering and to conquer, from Belmont to Fort Henry, from Fort Henry to Belmont, from Belmont to Fort Henry, from Fort Henry to Donelson, from Fort Donelson to Shiloh, from Shiloh fortified, from Corinth to Iuka, from Iuka to Corinth, from Corinth to Jackson, from Jackson to Champion Hill, from Champion Hill to Big Black, thence to Vicksburg; from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, to the Wilderness, and from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania, and from Spottsylvania to Fredericksburg, from Fredericksburg to North Anna, from North Anna to Cold Harbor to Chickahominy, from thence to Hatcher's Run; from Hatcher's Run to Fort Stedman, from Fort Stedman to Five Forks, from Five Forks to Petersburg, from Petersburg to Appomattox, from Appomattox to Washington City, and there he stood for nothing. He was promoted from the rank of Colonel of an Illinois regiment of Infantry without influence, and he was promoted from the rank of Brigadier General to the rank of Major General by the unanimous voice of the people, from Major General to Lieutenant General; then to high rank of General; and now he is the unanimous choice of the people, and conquered peace, a grateful people then made him President; and since he has been in the Executive chair he has redeemed every pledge he has promised—reconstructed congress, and by his veto defeated the debt, protection to home industry—and stands to day side by side with Washington and the two first men that ever lived. During his administration we have paid off the public debt at the rate of $100,000,000 per year, and increased the annual interest to be paid more than twenty-three millions, and have at the same time almost abolished internal revenue taxation.

The premium on gold has gone down from forty cents to one and a quarter per cent., and the payment of trade has flown on and the stability of the finances of the country, and the appointment of Hon. James K. Kerr & Bro., Richard Coulter & Co., Charles M. Prevost, Wm. Graham, Coltart & Jevis, Garwood & Hindmarsh, Pugh & Kirk, Edmund Roberts, Wm. A. Ingham, Percival Roberts, Edward Roberts, Jr., Geo. H. North & Co., George Dallett, Geo. Dell. Ketin, S. H. & H. Leven & Co. W. W. Wilcox, E. J. Baker, Walter G. Wood, George H. Wood, George W. Phillips, James D. Dougherty, James P. Sellers, Wm. Burnett, Theodore Phillips, Jr., William M. Neill, Henry C. Hall, David S. Graham, James A. Stone, Daniel M. Fox, Harrison Smith & Bro., Henry Bumm, Massey & Janney, John Downer & Co., A. Alfred Taylor, H. C. Kennedy, S. Morgan Smith, Matthew Kohn & Co. W. J. Krugh & Co., Wm. H. Rhoads & Brother & Co., James ——— Collins, Thomas Wattson, John O. Foering, Col. M. Einstein, H. G. Cook & Co., Browning Bros. W. D. & H. Wentworth, James S. Mason & Co., John Haines, Lewis Wall Smith, James H. Campbell, Robert Gray, Wm. Thompson, Myer Asch, Taggart Dickson, E. A. Gaskill, A. D. Thompson, Charles Eaton, S. A. Clark, S. H. Price, F. F. Edwards, Charles S. Riley, Henry Bumm, Harrison Wilson, J. K. Sawyer, James Stewart, Jr., Harry Worthington, W. Elwood Rowan, D. A. Wagner, Wm. Dixie, Alexander Grant, S. Price & Co., John Campbell, A. R. Thomas, A. D. W. Caldwell, Wm. J. A. Owen, Charles Lee Lowry, Joseph A. Kaufman, R. E. Hartley, S. S. Thompson, H. Kingsley, W. Howard Brooks & Stewart, Wm. Weeks, Jacob Riegel, Wm. Wilson & Sons, Wm. Wilson, Jr.

Shortly eight o'clock the officers and speakers ascended the platform, and amid the playing of the band and the reverberating applause of the audience, took the seats assigned them.

After the had somewhat subsided, MR. R. P. GILLINGHAM arose and said:

I propose to organize this meeting by calling Mr. C. J. Hoffman to the chair. All those who are in favor of this will signify their assent by saying aye.

To this there was a loud shout of approval, the band, in the meanwhile, adding to the din. After the noise had subsided, Mr. Hoffman arose and spoke to the following effect:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDING OFFICER.

Ladies and gentlemen: I thank you for this compliment, and shall endeavor to be called to preside over so large and intelligent an audience, and one that I know to be composed of the best Republicans, in behalf of one who has been most shamefully and wickedly slandered.

You have met this night to show that you do not believe the false charges made by selfish and disappointed politicians.

I have never attempted to speak in public; but I feel so deep an interest in the success of that brave soldier and honest man, General John F. Hartranft, the Governor of this State, and you will pardon me for endeavoring to say a few words in his behalf.

General Hartranft is charged with being a disunionist. Do you who are they that would

Rousing Meeting Saturday Night.

Grand Welsh Demonstration

Able Speeches of Attorney General Williams and H. Bucher Swope.

National and State Issues Discussed.

The Pardon of Yerkes.

Its Bearing on the Contest.

The announcement that Hon. George W. Williams, Attorney General of the United States, and the Hon. H. Bucher Swope, of this city, were to speak at City Hall, Saturday night, attracted an immense audience. The meeting was made up largely of Welsh people, and as the Welsh Glee Club was present, and added greatly to the interest and pleasure of the occasion.

The meeting was called to order by Thomas W. Evans, Esq., who nominated for President of the meeting Rev. A. E. Thomas; Vice Presidents, David Mathias, Ivan Jones, John Gray, W. T. Davis, Chas. Jeremy, John H. Jones, Isaac Vickroy, Lewis Lloyd, Dr. Lewis E. P. Owens, David Owens, David Rhys, Henry John, Jenkin Jones, Joseph Jones, Edward Davis, Ed. Llewelyn, James Morgan, A. J. Thomas, Peter Price, Daniel Evans, Secretaries, Arthur L. Thomas, Dr. J. D. Thomas, Thos. Pritchard.

Mr. Thomas, on taking the chair, made a few remarks in the Welsh language, which were well received. He then thanked the audience, in English, for the honor conferred upon him, and introduced the Hon. George W. Williams, Attorney General of the United States. Mr. Williams, on rising, was received with prolonged applause. When it had subsided he proceeded to address the audience in able and eloquent manner the issues now before the people of the nation. The speech was warmly received and frequently interrupted by cheers. Owing to the excessive heat in the hall, and the crowded condition of the audience, we are unable, much to our regret, to omit the full report of the speech.

A SONG.

The Welsh Central Glee Club was then introduced and sung with admirable effect "Comrades in Arms" The performance was received with shouts of applause, and was encored vociferously.

Previous to this time there had been loud and impatient cries of "Swope," "Swope." After the conclusion of the song these cries were renewed all over the hall, and Mr. Swope being introduced by the chairman, was greeted with uproarious applause. He said:

Speech of Hon. H. Bucher Swope.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I regret exceedingly that my name should have been made the occasion by some persons who came in late to the meeting, to interrupt the very eloquent, able and effective argument of the Attorney General of the United States. I regret, these persons, by their rudeness, have deprived this large audience, intently attentively, from the pleasure of enjoying one of the most able and eloquent speeches that have been delivered in this city. I have been urged to-night, by friends, one of too much distinction to mention, to speak to you on the issues now before us in this land. He has so exhaustively discussed the questions involved in the National contest that it would be presumption in me to attempt to add to what he has said. I don't want any money," and was a little surprised at the offer that had been made. Some time went by. General Hartranft owns some property in Montgomery county. There was a piece of land adjacent to his that he could have bought, and if he sought it he would help to make out his property as he wanted it. He had no money to buy it. He had no money on hand. Then he said to himself: "Oh, there is Mr. Evans, who has often offered me money. I will borrow any money I will need from him." So he rode to Mr. Evans for a loan of $2,000. Said Mr. Evans: "I don't like to say anything. No! They are as dead as salt Mackerel. [Laughter.] They thought they would greatly embarrass me in the banks. Mr. Fox, the solicitor and attorney of Andrew G. Curtin. I have always been a Curtin man. I stuck to his interests when he needed friends. I remember, in the days of the abolition riots, I was one of those who face upon the streets of Pittsburgh. He needed friends then. I remember when Mr. Purviance left his cabinet that he dared not show his face in the county of Allegheny. Curtin was then, as now, my dear friend. Others were his friends. And in the years of the rebellion, when Governor Curtin, whom Mr. Purviance and I had helped to make Governor, was called upon to furnish the first troops for the defence of the Union, it was I who called a meeting in Concert Hall, and had the honor of presiding over it. Governor Curtin knew me in the integrity, in the bravery, in the honesty of my heart. He knew that I was marching up Chestnut street with a band of them to pay their respects to Governor Curtin, and to tender our services. I had that I could have stood with me and looked down at such a political meeting as I have no doubt that honesty, ingenuity or cleverness could devise. Mr. Evans said he could not do it, he had——

TOO MANY DELEGATES INSTRUCTED FOR HIM.

Such a thing never happened to me before. I was one who was proposed to Hartranft. For more than a year he had been a prominent candidate for Governor. Delegates had been elected for him all over the State. Curtin counties sent delegates for Jordan and Ketchum. While and Cameron counties sent delegates for Hartranft. The other nominations showed that Cameron had no control over the Convention, and if he had had control of the convention, Todd would never have been nominated. He was one of Curtin's most intimate friends, as the President of the Philadelphia Convention that nominated him for Governor. Hartranft was not Cameron's candidate, and the convention was not under Cameron's control.

THE EVANS AFFAIR.

The next charge that is made against Hartranft is that he was mixed up or implicated in this infamous swindle of Evans, the attempt to cheat the Commonwealth out of $2,500,000 in the form of commissions for collecting the war claims. I shall not enter this evening into the history of that transaction. It is known to nearly all of you. I was employed, as the private counsel of Gen. Hartranft and R. M. Mackey, I proceed as far as it was in my power against this man Evans, and to endeavor to punish him for his infamous conduct.

I say to you to-night that in twenty years' experience at the bar I never had a client so persistent and indefatigable, so earnest, and so determined to bring a man to justice and to force him to disgorge the money he had stolen, as was Gen. Hartranft.

But it is said that he borrowed $7,000 from Evans. So he did. At the time he borrowed $7,000 he never knew or dreamed that he would be called upon to pay a penny account between Evans and the State. There was no log in his fire-cracker, and when that log had been fairly swung the payment of claims due to citizens of the Commonwealth ceased, and was filled by the Auditor General.

They were vouched afterwards as the basis of the claim against the general Government. But the Auditor General has nothing to do with the claim against the general Government. It is no part of his duty to audit an account with the United States. That is the business of the auditors at Washington. There could be no papers or vouchers in the Auditor General's office to allege against the general Government on file in the Auditor General's office, for that could be by any possibility in their hands. He had nothing to do with it any more than you had. Mr. Hartranft knew nothing, and he will swear to it for the remaining twenty years, that he ever received any money from Evans, or had any transaction with him. Evans, I say, was a thief, and he is punished for it. He often gets humiliated. He got humiliated twice in the United States Senate—that "it wasn't convenient to call Evans to the bar of the Senate." Humiliated—so strong! Oh, yes, I am using slang. Humiliated twice! And this man the Democrats are asking you to vote for!

I pity the Democrat, who scorns his bread by the honest sweat of his brow. I pity him if he can so far forget his manhood as to vote for the Democratic candidate, who was humiliated because the rail-splitter was elected; and that Democrat who, after the great rebellion, got down on his knees and implored the President to give him an office. Why, of course it is. I did it myself. I went down on my knees to Abraham Lincoln and begged for an office, and that is the reason I am not a Democrat. [Laughter.] I got down on my knees and begged for an office, and I got it. I was appointed Deputy Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, and I was proud of it. I was proud of it because I was a Republican, and I was proud of it because I was a Republican, and I was proud of it because I was a Republican, and

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1872.

In reply to the objection made by the *Post*, that the statement made by YERKES was not sworn to, we state on competent authority that the statement was sworn to before the Mayor of Philadelphia. The omission of the affidavit was no doubt accidental in the haste of giving the matter to the press for publication.

THE duty of every voter who may heretofore have been prejudiced against General HARTRANFT in consequence of the charges against him, is now plain. Never yet was a greatly wronged man more triumphantly vindicated, and every one whom it has heretofore been sought to alienate from his support is in duty bound to give him the full benefit of the vindication. The same conscientious regard for principle which caused them to distrust him so long as the charges against him were not disproved—now that they are shown to have been forgeries, and perjuries, should, and doubtless will, cause every Republican in the State to rally around him to do him honor. For this is the requirement of justice.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* states that there is a new scheme on foot among the Democrats and Liberals. BUCKALEW, it says, has entered into a plot by which he hopes to retain his grip on public office. The main points of the plot are, first, to procure the success of BUCKALEW, and the election, by hook or by crook, of a majority of Democrats and "Reformers" to the Legislature. McCLURE is then to be chosen Speaker of the Senate, and BUCKALEW sent to the Senate of the United States, when McCLURE, by virtue of his position as Speaker of the State Senate, will become Governor of Pennsylvania. The first clause in the cookery book's receipt for a hare pie fits in here: "First catch your hare." There is very little danger of BUCKALEW's election to the Governorship, and still less of the Democracy obtaining control of the Legislature.

THE ball is rolling! Within the last few days the Republican cause of the nation, involved as it is in the election of HARTRANFT, has gained immensely. The prospect is that old Allegheny will give a majority worthy of her ancient fame as the great Republican stronghold of the nation. Men who halted have become decided. Indifference has given place to active, confident energy everywhere. The challenge to make this the battle-ground for the Presidency has been accepted. "You cannot kill GRANT here through any omission of ours," is the word that has been passed all all along down the Republican line. Every man forward for HARTRANFT and GRANT, is the cry now. Republicans of Pennsylvania! OLD ALLEGHENY PLACES HERSELF IN THE LEAD! *Will you follow?* We know you will.

REPORTS from all quarters of the State show that everything is going well with the Republican cause, and that everything betokens victory. The complete collapse of the conspiracy on which the Buckalewites rested their principal hopes of success, has disheartened them, and they are now in exactly the condition of nervous trepidation which, if we "push things," will presently deepen into absolute terror. Republicans of Pennsylvania! You have withstood every onslaught upon your lines without giving way. It is your turn now. The enemy's ranks are already wavering. The rightful position of the Keystone Commonwealth is in the front of the grand Republican column. If your present advantage is improved, you can place it there. The duty of the hour is expressed in one word. Charge!

GREELEY takes special interest in the Pennsylvania contest the present month; and well he may, for all his hopes hang on the result. But GREELEY dare not claim Pennsylvania. He is not deluded by the trumped up confidence of his supporters, but knows better than they that if he wins here, where this is the Presidential fight, the State will be lost to him. He fears this. It is what he dreads most. And the people do see it. He talks of frauds colonization and all that—for he perceives that an excuse for defeat must be made. In this he is preparing the way for his overthrow next week, and consequently in the nation in November. Whatever lingering hope he has is based solely on deluding enough Republicans into the belief that the election of defeat will not prove the defeat of GRANT. Let Republicans be admonished.

THE real issues of the campaign have been broad and distinct enough from the beginning. The underhanded tactics employed by the opposition, too, are now thoroughly understood by the people of the State. Nothing remains to be done except to give faithful attention to the details by which victory is to be secured. The lines are set. There will be no change of position. It is too late for our opponents to undertake another strategic movement. They must fight it out on the ground they occupy. The imperative duty of the hour now, is to see that every Republican is in his place, fully prepared for the discharge of his whole duty. "I am the State," said a French king, once. With much greater truth may every Republican in Pennsylvania say the same to-day. For they hold, not only the State, but the nation, in the keeping of their ballots. It is a grand crisis, and it should be—as it will be—met grandly.

THE Buckalew-Greeley party in this State have gone into bankruptcy. Their entire stock in trade has heretofore consisted in wholesale abuse of General HARTRANFT, based on the purported "affidavits" of YERKES, accusing him of making improper use of the public moneys. Now that YERKES has demonstrated beyond all question that these so-called "affidavits" were forgeries, and that General HARTRANFT never had any but strictly lawful business relations with him, of course the Buckalew-Greeley concern went under with the name. The only wonder is that it stayed in the more complete by the precipitous flight of their indorser. PAINE has virtually confessed his crime by absconding, while the poor swindled partners haven't a single penny left in their money-till. It is a terrible downfall, but if it has the effect of teaching them that they can't do business on a counterfeit basis, it will not be without benefit.

WHEN MCCLURE, FORNEY and other conspirators against HARTRANFT asked for the pardon of YERKES, they no doubt did so in the perfect belief that his release would furnish the very thing needed to crush HARTRANFT. They have all the while declared that HARTRANFT and his friends prevented his release, and were using their influence to prevent his pardon. This has been the cry of the campaign. If YERKES could only speak, FORNEY has a thousand times said, HARTRANFT would be scourged from the field in a day. Let him out and let him speak, said HARTRANFT, for he feared nothing that any man who spoke the truth could say. Acting on the application of seventy thousand citizens, including high judicial and other public functionaries, Governor GEARY issued the pardon. Shame and confusion to the enemies of HARTRANFT have followed. Strong men—citizens who before have stood aloof—are everywhere rallying to his support, for they perceive how deeply he has been wronged—how perfect his vindication.

THE election which takes place in Georgia to-day has been so overshadowed by the important campaigns in this State, Ohio and Indiana that it has comparatively little attention has been paid to the subject. The election occurs by virtue of a special act of the Legislature, and is for Governor, Legislature and nine Congressmen. The State is so strongly Democratic that but slight general interest can attach to the result. It will certainly afford no indication of the drift of public opinion on the question of the Presidency. The present Governor, JAMES M. SMITH, who was elected last December to fill out an unexpired term, is the Democratic nominee for Governor, the Republican candidate being DAWSON A. WALKER. Georgia has always voted the Democratic State ticket, excepting only in 1868; but even in that year SEYMOUR carried the State against GRANT by a majority of 45,688. At the election in 1870 for members of Congress, the aggregate majority for the Democratic candidates, in the entire State, was 22,906.

LET it be remembered that General HARTRANFT's triumphant exoneration from the accusations brought against him by the Buckalewites, does not rest on the statement of YERKES alone, convincing and conclusive as that is. It should be borne in mind that this statement is accompanied with certificates of officers of four of the Philadelphia banks, who had constant dealings with YERKES's bank while in existence, affirming that the signature to the affidavit claimed to have come from YERKES is a forgery; and that the assignees of the latter also state that there is no evidence whatever upon the books of the bank to implicate General HARTRANFT in any transaction of a fraudulent or improper character, or that shows him to have been in any way connected with the transactions of which YERKES was convicted. The character of these gentlemen, and their standing in the community, render their testimony absolutely unimpeachable; while the sudden flight of PAINE from the State immediately after the publication of YERKES's statement, goes still further to prove that the whole business, from beginning to end, was the result of a conspiracy in which the guilty parties were trying to save themselves through the sacrifice of an innocent man.

BUSINESS MEN MOVING.

Our solid classes are fully aroused! The splendid call for a meeting of business men and citizens generally for GRANT, WILSON and HARTRANFT, to be held in Library Hall Friday evening printed this morning, furnishes the evidence. It comes in good time. It is the National contest that is at stake in the State election. And the persecution of HARTRANFT has been pushed too far. The reaction has commenced. Here we have the proof. It is not often that our business classes move as one man. It is the sense of common danger and common interest that animates them. Nowhere in the land do these classes move more deliberately or strongly than here. And nowhere else is their influence more potent. Let Library Hall be packed—it is not doubted it will be. The meeting will be no mere expedient of politicians, for politicians have had, and will have, nothing to do with it. It will be a meeting of solid men, speaking the sentiment of this stronghold of principle, good sense and patriotism.

THE CURTIN HAS RISEN.

ANDREW G. CURTIN, honored by the Republican party in having been the recipient from President GRANT of the Russian Mission, has now, in return for the distinguished favor bestowed upon him, turned like a viper and bitten the hand that warmed him. His letter to ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE, and his speech to his new allies, show how willing he is still to keep the company of that bad man, wherever he goes, and how utterly regardless he is of self-respect and party fealty. Under the pretense of striking a blow at SIMON CAMERON, he strikes his flag, deserts in the hour of peril, and upon the pretext of desiring to go to the Constitutional Convention to aid in the work of reform, insults the intelligence of the people and lends himself to the overthrow of the Republican party. Personal revenge, and not desire for reform, is the real motive and cause of his political apostasy. His conduct is as reprehensible as it is inexcusable. He would trample under foot the very party that stood by him when assailed on all sides, that defended him against charges as dark as they were damaging, and to which defense he owes everything. At the very time when he could have made some adequate return and raised his hand to stay the tide of unmerited abuse and shameless calumny against the candidates of the party, he betrays both without cause.

Anxious, indeed, must he be for the success of reform, when, hanging almost on the verge of death, as he would have us believe, he arrays himself against his party, his friends and his former convictions, and places himself under the leadership of ALEX MCCLURE. In hatred only, and not in principle, is he sincere. By way of excuse for his flight, he complains of abuses in our State affairs. Why he should be so loud-clamoring for reform, for political purity for BUCKALEW? Twice was he Governor of this great State, and if misrule, dishonesty and knavish practices crept into the halls of legislation, and we began a downward career, who more answerable before an outraged public than he? It does not become him to raise his hand, feeble though it be, against General HARTRANFT and the noble party that is carrying him forward to victory. Under the false pretense that he wants to purify the affairs of this Commonwealth, he, the quondam soldiers' friend, delivers a stealthy blow at a gallant man who fought upon his country's fields of blood: while himself, protected by bayonets and breast-works, played the demagogue, electioneering in the camps. Coward, indeed, must be the man who is willing to strike down, without cause, a brave soldier who won honor for his State and name in his country's defense. Neither love for the soldier, nor obligation to his party, can hold him from the embrace of his comrade in plunder and companion in treason—the chosen friend of ALEX MCCLURE. Does he desire reform now? Does he remember the passage of the Tonnage Tax bill at the bidding of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by which about six hundred thousand dollars due the State were swept away, under his administration? Did the elevated spirit of reform actuate his nature then and stir him to duty, when from the four quarters of this broad Commonwealth the cry went up from the people, "Veto the bill!" Did he, though he trembled and the people cried aloud, he gave no heed to their supplications, but remained closeted with his manager, MCCLURE, at Harrisburg; and, unless well authenticated report greatly belies them, both returned full from the hunt. The bill became a law, and "white-wash" had its day. We say now to him, in recalling this betrayal of the public trust, lay your emaciated hand upon your breast, and let it beat with upbraiding pulsations at the recollection of the deed, and then cry "reform," and support BUCKALEW, if you can. He comes home now from the Court of St. Petersburg, and assumes the *role* of censor, and pretends anxiety to purge and purify the offices of this State. Let him commence the process of fumigation at home, and if he can find any drug whose penetrating and cleansing power can reach the moral taint, the stench of the injustice with him at the discovery. But common political modesty should suggest the propriety of not undertaking to heal the people until he has first restored himself. SIMON CAMERON may perhaps be as corrupt as himself, and the public might be benefited if both were to seek the friendly shades of obscurity; but for the sake of the sick ex-Minister, ex-Governor and ex-friend, we hope he will induce his physician to certify that the change of climate is better to the trusty and "honest" MCCLURE, he was laboring under the delirium of fever, and so forgot all the bitter things uttered about himself when a candidate for Governor. By that means he may possibly escape the odium of his present position; while if, in his sick-bed dreams, he should see the form of "Old SIMON," with the Pennsylvania Legislature seated about him, partaking of his good cheer, let him not be unduly frightened, for the race of the ancient Senator is well nigh run.

We suggest that the "amanuensis" be called again, and that another letter be written to ALEXANDER, when the ex-Minister has another lucid interval, containing some better reasons for his passing over to the enemy than he has yet given; for one would suppose, from the easy way in which he deserts, that he was born on Mexican and not American soil. Such a bright light should not be kept hidden under so small a measure, for if it is, people will laugh at the folly. Let the CURTIN drop.

THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH.

It is not to be denied that notwithstanding the signal services which General HARTRANFT had rendered his country in the field, the fidelity with which he had administered the duties of the office he held under the Commonwealth, and the perfect confidence felt in his integrity by those who knew him best—at the outset of the campaign a very considerable number of thoughtful and upright people for some time entertained grave doubts respecting his honesty, in consequence of the charges so freely brought against him by the opposition, of having been improperly connected with what are commonly known as the EVANS claims. As soon, however, as the real facts of this case became apparent, and the accusations against General HARTRANFT were sifted and probed, whatever doubts might theretofore have disturbed the minds of these incorruptible voters—men who, while they could not and would not vote for a candidate with a record as disloyal to the nation and adverse to the prosperity of the Commonwealth, as that of BUCKALEW, were also determined not to countenance wrong-doers under any guise, circumstances or emergencies whatever—were disposed of and settled by the conclusive proofs of General HARTRANFT's entire straightforwardness and uprightness in all things pertaining to the EVANS matter, from the beginning to the end of the affair. Thus the conscientious scruples of this class were satisfied, and their objections removed.

But by this time what has since become known as the YERKES scandal was started—the charges against General HARTRANFT in this instance being much more specific and circumstantial than in the former, as well as of a far more serious and damaging character. Substantially, they affirmed General HARTRANFT to have been guilty of practical malfeasance in office, by surreptitiously and criminally using the public funds of the people for his own speculative purposes. Grave as these charges were, they were supported by what seemed to be documentary evidence of the strongest kind, in the shape of purported affidavits of YERKES, setting forth the details of General HARTRANFT's complicity in transactions for which he (YERKES) was undergoing imprisonment.

Down to last Saturday this was the state of the case against General HARTRANFT, when from a quarter least expected another witness, supposed to have been the victim of General HARTRANFT's dishonesty, stepped upon the stand, and in a few plain words, rendered granite-strong by corroborative evidence which is absolutely unimpeachable, tore open the whole skillfully concocted conspiracy, and trod it to the ground; showing that the so-called documentary proofs were forgeries, that the person who presented them was guilty of moral perjury, and that the entire business had been pushed in the interest of as detestable a plot as was ever organized.

The man through whose agency this wicked conspiracy was thus summarily quashed, was YERKES. Of his pardon it is simply necessary to say this—that while neither the manner of it, nor the parties to the numberless petitions upon the strength of which it was granted afford the slightest justification for the charge that his liberation was brought about to enable him to furnish the testimony he has supplied—yet if it had been so—if neither MCCLURE, IRWIN, or any other anti-HARTRANFT man had petitioned for his release, General HARTRANFT would still have been entitled to the benefit of the truth, even if it were necessary to unlock a prison cell in order to get at it. To find out, in all cases, where the truth resides, and to apply it to the establishment of justice, this is what equity and humanity everywhere demand.

But the pardon and release of YERKES have nothing whatever to do with the question. The only point is, as to what his testimony has shown. It has shown General HARTRANFT to have been a victim instead of an offender, and the persons arrayed against him to have been conspirators instead of men leagued together in the cause of right. The positions of the parties to the trial become reversed. HARTRANFT stands triumphantly acquitted.

This is the matter concerning which the people of Pennsylvania, in their capacity of political jurors, are to pronounce a verdict next Tuesday. The judge who presided at the late trial of Dr. SCHOEPFE declared from his judicial seat, in directing the jury to enter a verdict of not guilty, that the execution of that inn-keeper's victims of malignant circumstances would be no "judicial murder." What, then, shall be said of this latter case?

WHAT IS AT STAKE.

Once more we urge upon the careful remembrance of the Republicans of Pennsylvania the momentous fact that the struggle which they are to win or lose next Tuesday involves not only the honor and welfare of their own State, but also the tranquility and progress of the whole country. Our opponents have chosen to make our Commonwealth the battle ground of the nation—as LEE made it at Gettysburg, and lost. And no one need be told that they are making the most desperate efforts to carry it; feeling, as they do, that if Pennsylvania records her verdict against them, it will be useless to think of carrying the country in November; but believing also that if BUCKALEW should succeed now, there will be every reason to look for GREELEY's election a month later; since it would set the ball of reaction in motion all over the country. One way or the other, they consider the contest of next Tuesday will settle the result. This is the reason of the universal shriek of rage which goes up from Confederate organs and orators over the pardon of YERKES and the exposure of the infamous plot against the Republican party of the State and of the country, in the shape of the conspiracy against General HARTRANFT. Hence the recklessness or defiance of the State candidates alone been embraced in the State struggle, but little attention would have been paid to the matter; and that little, it is likely the underlying sense of justice which, after all, it is difficult wholly to stifle or obscure, would have been compelled to assume the form of satisfaction, however grudgingly expressed, that the name of an honest man had been cleared from a foul aspersion. But it is not BUCKALEW's battle that is being fought, so much as it is GREELEY's and that of the combined reactionists generally. The prize at stake is not the State offices at Harrisburg, but the administration of the vast concerns of the nation. Hence these partisans, unless everything for which they have been striving is to be surrendered without further effort, cannot afford to be just; for the reason that it would utterly swamp their cause. BUCKALEW's condemnation next Tuesday, they know to be GREELEY's sentence; while in the defeat of HARTRANFT they predict the overthrow of GRANT, the ascendancy of the reactionary principles and doctrines which animate the coalition, and the "extinction" of the beneficent laws and measures on which the general order and safety of the republic rest. What Thermopylæ was to Greece, that is Pennsylvania to the nation. So long as her people hold the pass, so long the country behind them is secure. This is the simple state of the case. Exasperation rules the hour with the enemy. Let firmness, and fidelity rule it with us, and all will be well. Such a crowning danger is worthy of highest honor. This coveted distinction has been reserved for us. Voters of Pennsylvania! Show that you deserve it.

CONSPIRACY IN THE NAME OF REFORM.

It ought not to be forgotten that the crusade against the Republican party in this State has been ostensibly prosecuted in the name and under the banners of "Reform." No one—certainly no Republican—doubts the existence of evils and corruptions here and here in the government, any more than he can shut his eyes to their existence in society generally. In politics, as in business, the office of purification is unquestionably needed. But it is one thing to shout "Reform," and quite another to practice it. There is, we are told such a thing as sacrilege as stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in; and we know now, that there is such a kind of "reform" as the purloining of private papers, the forging of affidavits and the false personation of witnesses, in order to blast the reputation and defeat the election of a man whose integrity is unassailable. This conspiracy against General HARTRANFT, it should be remembered, has also been a conspiracy against every Republican in the State, all of whom are directly interested in resenting the outrageous insult to their consciences and understandings. A noble watchword has been stolen and prostituted to the lowest and basest of purposes, and it is the duty of every man who is really solicitous for the progress of purification and reform, to contribute his hearty quota of action and effort in turning the false scoundrels into their own political pirates have run, and enable them to carry out their dark designs. The honor of General HARTRANFT is no longer at stake. That has been effectually vindicated. All that now remains is for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to vindicate themselves. For the cowardly blow struck at their leader was in reality aimed at them.

AN OBJECTION ANSWERED.

It is said that there is an inconsistency in the speeches vindicating General HARTRANFT from the charge of being connected with the EVANS fraud, in this—that the speakers say that the Auditor General had nothing to do with the collection of the State claims, and afterward say that as soon as HARTRANFT discovered the EVANS defalcation he at once proceeded to arrest and prosecute him, and it is asked, "Why, if the Auditor General had nothing to do with the collection of the State claims, did he meddle with the matter at all?"

What the speakers say is that the Auditor General had nothing whatever to do with a *claim of the State against the general Government*; that he could take no official action in regard to it; that there was nothing in relation to it in his office that could by any possibility bring it to his notice; that the collection of the claim under the law belonged exclusively to the Governor and his authorized agent. When, however, the money was collected and was ready to be paid over to EVANS, then it became a *claim of the State against the citizen*, of which the Auditor General had jurisdiction, and it was his duty to join with the State Treasurer in enforcing its payment. This duty he proceeded immediately to discharge, not only reporting the case to the Attorney General, but employing private counsel, as he was authorized by law to do, to use every means in his power to bring EVANS to justice. The result is known to the public, and is all that could have been accomplished, no matter who had been Auditor General.

CURTIN'S APOSTASY.

The uniform testimony is that the apostasy of CURTIN will have no effect, except so far as it injures himself. The manner he deceived his own personal friends by leading them to believe that he intended to pursue a course precisely the opposite to the one he did take, is everywhere and by all classes regarded as extremely discreditable, though it seems to be understood to be altogether characteristic. In extenuation it is pleaded that he did really intend to be true to his pledges and party, and would have been, but for McCLURE, who not only claims to possess absolute control over him, but really does, and of course always for evil. Two things are certain. First, CURTIN promised one thing. Second, he did precisely the opposite. And he acted in he most blundering manner—the necessary consequence of a naturally generous and right, though weak nature, swayed by an evil influence. No one believes that CURTIN is a deliberately bad man—he is only under the complete control of a bad man, who is every way his superior, and from whom he dare not break, for the reason that there is a bond that makes him his slave. The whole people know this. It is as clear as sunlight. It would not be difficult to repeat all the particulars and fill the entire State with the scandal relating to the bond which binds CURTIN to MCCLURE. To do this it may yet become necessary.

If anybody wants to know the meaning of the term Pandemonium, let him read the Confederate papers with respect to the pardon of YERKES. The enemies of General HARTRANFT having fallen into the pit they had so cunningly digged for him, and the prize for which the whole conspiracy was concocted having slipped from their reach by reason of the very means they employed to obtain it, there is no end to their feeling of mortification and rage. Thus the *Tribune*, *World*, and other Confederate papers, fairly boil over with abuse of the most reckless character against everybody, high or low, that either had or is suspected of having had anything to do with the liberation of YERKES. It should be said, however that these attacks on the solid business and professional men of the State were made without the knowledge that MCCLURE and other leading GREELEY lights were among the earliest and most urgent applicants for the pardon of YERKES. Now that these journals understand the real state of the case, they will probably moderate their anger somewhat, from fear of injuring their friends.

It is a little hard on that pattern "reformer," Colonel ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE, Chairman of the Liberal State Executive Committee, and general manager of the managers of the BUCKALEW campaign—that he should now, after having eaten so much crow and made his apostasy so complete, find himself denounced and stigmatized as a scoundrel by the very men for whom he has been plotting and working. Yet the statement that YERKES was pardoned for the purpose of enabling him to vindicate General HARTRANFT from the charges made against him, affects MCCLURE quite as much as it does Republicans. If there was any "bargain" about the matter, ALEX MCCLURE was a party to it. YERKES is as much his witness as the witness of General HARTRANFT. Every assertion that there was an "agreement" in the case, is a direct attack on MCCLURE and his Democratic co-signatories to the petition it is not difficult to comprehend the reason why the Buckalewites are in such a tearing passion, but they should learn to retain at least an appearance of logical consistency.

The honoring of an honest man, whom the malice of his enemies has compelled to walk through a furnace fire of persecution, is not the only question for the people of Pennsylvania to consider. There is another important matter in issue—this, namely: Whether it comports with their honor and dignity that domestic traitors, who took official oaths in the midst of the war, and then violated them by giving aid and comfort to the enemy as was possible without endangering their own safety, should now be elevated to places of trust and responsibility. On the one hand we have a man who has come out uninjured from perhaps the most terrible ordeal which a candidate for public office was ever compelled to undergo. On the other, a man who, when the sore necessities of his country appealed most strongly to everything that was best and truest within him, violated his most solemn obligations, and failed in everything except allegiance to the public foe. These are the men between whom choice is to be made. Ought there to be any doubt as to the selection?

LET our friends throughout the State remember that the way to succeed in any undertaking is for a man to rely on himself for the accomplishment of that which he hopes for. It is the same in politics as in business. If you want to be certain that a thing is done, and done right, do it yourself. There can be no question of the fact that a very considerable majority of the voting population of the State desire the election of the entire Republican State ticket, and yet, so perverse is human nature, some of those who are apparently most anxious for the defeat of BUCKALEW will probably be among the most tardy to come up to the work of defeating him. There will be less of this disinclination on the part of individuals in the coming struggle than there has ordinarily been, because the people are aroused to considerable indignation by the underhanded tactics which the opposition have employed. Still there is likely to be some of it, and it is for this reason that every day which remains before the election should be devoted to undagging individual work.

One of the Reformers.

The records of the War Department have been a source of mortification to not a few of the men who have been perambulating the country, vilifying the Presidents, shrieking "reform," and "purification of the government." "Col." William M. Grosvenor, of Missouri is the latest victim. He was one of the fathers of the movement which culminated in the nomination of GREELEY. He has been stumping Indiana and Ohio for the Confederates, advocating free trade, and proposing to bring about civil service and other reforms by restoring to power the Democ rats and their rebel allies. Col. W. D. Hoard, of the Dayton *Journal*, has looked up the army order dated "Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, March 31, 1863," and finds that Gen. Banks, promulgating the finding and sentence of a court-martial in the case of "Col. Wm. M. Grosvenor, Second Indiana Cavalry, and Infantry, d'Afrique," charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The charge was fully supported by specifications which the *Journal* characterizes as unfit for publication. The finding of the court-martial was "guilty," and the sentence, "dismission, in disgrace, from the army. In closing its article the *Journal* says: "Col. Grosvenor went East and became a member of the party a mass of disappointed, ambitious scoundrels, each with a big hole in his pocket, and disgraced in it, and political speculators like Trumbull, who, as United States Senator, receiving pay from the Government for his services, and left to the tune of $16,000 for giving an opinion about law he himself had drafted as a Senator."

Free Improvement in Fire-arms.

The town of Maine, in France, was the scene of a very interesting experiment on the 17th ultimo. A distinguished chemist named Michel, who has for some time been applying his knowledge and ingenuity to the present system of fire-arms, has arrived at some certainty as to the results he intended progression known only to himself, he has increased twofold the projectile force of common powder; but this is a secret which he has refused to sell to any of his experiments on fire-arms. It is claimed that after the barrel of a gun has been prepared according to his method, that there will be no need for the ordinary distance. A shot gun with a range of about three yards, after passing through the barrel, sets, sees a bullet two hundred and seventy yards. At the Mans experiment a member of the National Assembly fired a rifle ball, which, in the experienced military officers. The weapon used was a double four inch gun, and a rifle of the same ponding caliber. The pistol carried one hundred and seventy yards with a much regularity and precision as could be desired, and with a force greater than one hundred and twenty-eigh grains. The cartridge contained seventy grains of powder. This was ten times the range of the pistol before M. Michel had applied his peculiar preparation to the barrels. The discovery, he says, will give to the artillerists on rifles and cannon of any size. The subject will probably receive the attention of the French government.

Proposed Government Survey of the Pacific.

The man-of-war Portsmouth, now lying at the Brooklyn navy yard, is fitting for a government exploring expedition to the Pacific. She will first go to San Diego, Lower California, and will then survey the waters of that coast. At present there are no good surveys of those waters, and, as they lie in the path of the San Francisco steamships, it is said to be of the utmost importance that they should be. The Portsmouth will next proceed to Honolulu, and will make a thorough survey of the waters between that survey the belt of the Pacific lying between seventy-five and thirty degrees north latitude. She will survey belt after belt—one to the north, one to the south of the central one—till the survey is completed. Those belts lying to the north and south will be pursued because it is best adapted to the ships which will be used in those seas. The steamer Narragansett, which is now among the islands, will return before long to San Francisco, and she, too, will survey and will join the Portsmouth. The latter vessel will sail about November 1, under Commander J. S. Skerrett, who will be accompanied by a full complement of officers and eight non-commissioned officers. The survey, when completed, will cover the area bounded by parallels of latitude 38 deg. North and 35 deg. South, and the coasts of North and South America, China, Japan and Australia.

Buckalew's Aristocratic Tastes.

[From the Harrisburg *Telegraph Journal*.]

In 1846, two young mechanics were sent from this county to Bloomsburg to put up some machinery for Colonel Joseph Paxton, at the Pondale Furnaces, just north of the town, in Columbia county. They engaged board with Charles Denbler, the proprietor of the American House. Everything was all satisfactory. After dinner they were told the road to Pondale, and after supper, on Monday evening, went to see the young men and privately informed them that he would lose more by taking off those than he would be required to shave. The young men demanded to know the cause. After some hesitation on the part of the landlord, Mr. Denbler handed them a protest signed by some fifteen to seventeen *gentlemen*, which said in plain terms that Mr. Denbler had to board those two mechanics, they, the *gentlemen* boarders, would leave his hotel. The young fellows, very justly, refused to go. Then, promulgating the finding and sentence of a court-martial in the case of "Col. Wm. M. Grosvenor, Second Indiana Cavalry, and Infantry, d'Afrique," charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The charge was fully supported by specifications which the *Journal* characterizes as unfit for publication. The finding of the court-martial was "guilty," and the sentence, "dismission, in disgrace, from the army. In closing its article the *Journal* says: "Col. Grosvenor went East and became a member of the party a mass of disappointed, ambitious scoundrels, each with a big hole in his pocket, and disgraced in it, and political speculators like Trumbull, who, as United States Senator, receiving pay from the Government for his services, and left to the tune of $16,000 for giving an opinion about law he himself had drafted as a Senator."

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The names of those mechanics, who are prominent, influential and wealthy citizens of Columbia county, are in our possession.

How can any honorable or workingman vote for such a cold, unsympathizing aristocrat as Charles R. Buckalew?

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Repudiates Greeley.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., a brother of John Quincy Adams, the Straight-out Democratic candidate for Vice President, and an original "Liberal," made a speech at Quincy, Mass., last Saturday evening, in which he utterly repudiated the Cincinnati farce and its nominees. Of GREELEY he said: "I believe that he intended to pursue a course precisely the opposite to the one he did take, is everywhere and by all classes regarded as extremely discreditable, though it seems to be understood to be altogether characteristic. In extenuation it is pleaded that he did really intend to be true to his pledges and party, and would have been, but for MCCLURE, who not only claims to possess absolute control over him, but really does, and of course always for evil. Two things are certain. First, CURTIN promised one thing. Second, he did precisely the opposite. And he acted in he most blundering manner—the necessary consequence of a naturally generous and right, though weak nature, swayed by an evil influence. No one believes that CURTIN is a deliberately bad man—he is only under the complete control of a bad man, who is every way his superior, and from whom he dare not break, for the reason that there is a bond that makes him his slave. The whole people know this. It is as clear as sunlight. It would not be difficult to repeat all the particulars and fill the entire State with the scandal relating to the bond which binds CURTIN to MCCLURE. To do this it may yet become necessary.

If anybody wants to know the meaning of the term Pandemonium, let him read the Confederate papers with respect to the pardon of YERKES. The enemies of General HARTRANFT having fallen into the pit they had so cunningly digged for him, and the prize for which the whole conspiracy was concocted having slipped from their reach by reason of the very means they employed to obtain it, there is no end to their feeling of mortification and rage. Thus the *Tribune*, *World*, and other Confederate papers, fairly boil over with abuse of the most reckless character against everybody, high or low, that either had or is suspected of having had anything to do with the liberation of YERKES. It should be said, however that these attacks on the solid business and professional men of the State were made without the knowledge that MCCLURE and other leading GREELEY lights were among the earliest and most urgent applicants for the pardon of YERKES. Now that these journals understand the real state of the case, they will probably moderate their anger somewhat, from fear of injuring their friends.

It is a little hard on that pattern "reformer," Colonel ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE, Chairman of the Liberal State Executive Committee, and general manager of the managers of the BUCKALEW campaign—that he should now, after having eaten so much crow and made his apostasy so complete, find himself denounced and stigmatized as a scoundrel by the very men for whom he has been plotting and working. Yet the statement that YERKES was pardoned for the purpose of enabling him to vindicate General HARTRANFT from the charges made against him, affects MCCLURE quite as much as it does Republicans. If there was any "bargain" about the matter, ALEX MCCLURE was a party to it. YERKES is as much his witness as the witness of General HARTRANFT. Every assertion that there was an "agreement" in the case, is a direct attack on MCCLURE and his Democratic co-signatories to the petition it is not difficult to comprehend the reason why the Buckalewites are in such a tearing passion, but they should learn to retain at least an appearance of logical consistency.

The honoring of an honest man, whom the malice of his enemies has compelled to walk through a furnace fire of persecution, is not the only question for the people of Pennsylvania to consider. There is another important matter in issue—this, namely: Whether it comports with their honor and dignity that domestic traitors, who took official oaths in the midst of the war, and then violated them by giving aid and comfort to the enemy as was possible without endangering their own safety, should now be elevated to places of trust and responsibility. On the one hand we have a man who has come out uninjured from perhaps the most terrible ordeal which a candidate for public office was ever compelled to undergo. On the other, a man who, when the sore necessities of his country appealed most strongly to everything that was best and truest within him, violated his most solemn obligations, and failed in everything except allegiance to the public foe. These are the men between whom choice is to be made. Ought there to be any doubt as to the selection?

LET our friends throughout the State remember that the way to succeed in any undertaking is for a man to rely on himself for the accomplishment of that which he hopes for. It is the same in politics as in business. If you want to be certain that a thing is done, and done right, do it yourself. There can be no question of the fact that a very considerable majority of the voting population of the State desire the election of the entire Republican State ticket, and yet, so perverse is human nature, some of those who are apparently most anxious for the defeat of BUCKALEW will probably be among the most tardy to come up to the work of defeating him. There will be less of this disinclination on the part of individuals in the coming struggle than there has ordinarily been, because the people are aroused to considerable indignation by the underhanded tactics which the opposition have employed. Still there is likely to be some of it, and it is for this reason that every day which remains before the election should be devoted to undagging individual work.

One of the Reformers.

The records of the War Department have been a source of mortification to not a few of the men who have been perambulating the country, vilifying the Presidents, shrieking "reform," and "purification of the government." "Col." William M. Grosvenor, of Missouri is the latest victim. He was one of the fathers of the movement which culminated in the nomination of GREELEY. He has been stumping Indiana and Ohio for the Confederates, advocating free trade, and proposing to bring about civil service and other reforms by restoring to power the Democ rats and their rebel allies. Col. W. D. Hoard, of the Dayton *Journal*, has looked up the army order dated "Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, March 31, 1863," and finds that Gen. Banks, promulgating the finding and sentence of a court-martial in the case of "Col. Wm. M. Grosvenor, Second Indiana Cavalry, and Infantry, d'Afrique," charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The charge was fully supported by specifications which the *Journal* characterizes as unfit for publication. The finding of the court-martial was "guilty," and the sentence, "dismission, in disgrace, from the army. In closing its article the *Journal* says: "Col. Grosvenor went East and became a member of the party a mass of disappointed, ambitious scoundrels, each with a big hole in his pocket, and disgraced in it, and political

Armstrong County.

The Republican Mass Meeting at Kittanning.

Unprecedented Demonstration

Torchlight Procession---Over Six Hundred Citizens in Line.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, PA., September 30, 1872.

The largest and grandest torchlight procession ever witnessed in Armstrong county, was that evening by the Grant, Wilson and Hartranft clubs. There were about six hundred citizens in the procession with torches and a large number without torches. There seems to be a spontaneous outpouring of the friends of Hartranft, the procession was headed by a four horse wagon, containing the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Eleazer Robinson, Esq., and Rice O. Hopewood, Esq., the latter two receiving torches were some of our most prominent citizens. Among them were Uncle Jake Mechling, Esq., and Robinson, A. Dr. Devore, Esq., our candidate for Assembly, Major Clark Dreading, and many others. Along the route of the procession ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. The colored Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club were invited and took part in the procession.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for September.

REDUCTION FOR MONTH $10,327,343.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1.—The following is an abstract of the statement of the public debt for September:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,857,013,000 00
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300 00
Total coin bonds	$1,771,580,300 00
Lawful money debt	31,987,000 00
Matured debt	5,486,540 00
Legal tender notes	356,696,152 00
Certificates of deposit	75,620,000 00
Fractional currency	40,891,493 00
Coin certificates	31,792,760 00
Total without interest	$ 43,7993,349 00
Total debt	$2,256,379,190 00
Total interest	33,22,,901 00
Cash in Treasury, coin	78,417,220 00
Currency	5,409,132 00
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as required by law	15,620,000 00
Total in Treasury	101,546,410 00
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,164,994,677 00
Decrease during the month	10,327,343 00
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,376 00
Interest paid by United States	16,570,575 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	3,826,928 00
Balance of interest paid by the United States	12,743,547 00

THE OIL REGIONS.

The "Shut Down" Movement.

Producers Determined to Suspend Production for Thirty Days.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., October 1, 1872.

Deep and intense excitement still continues, and the satisfied determination to carry out the proposed plan of shutting down all wells for thirty days, and to-day witnessed the almost total suspension of the production, not only here but throughout the entire oil region. It is sublime and yet humiliating to see the millions of dollars which are now being daily sacrificed by our people to get rid of a monopoly. Never in the history of our country has there been such a firm and united banding together of a people to withstand oppression by shutting down the wells. There are thousands of men thrown out of employment, but some of the producers have continued the pay of their men the same as if they were still at work. The laborers on the wells themselves seem as much or more in favor of the movement than the producers, and vow one to force every well to shut down, "peaceably if they will, forcibly if they must." The universal cry is "Millions for defense, not one penny for tribute;" and the y are now really sacrificing millions every day.

GREELEY.

He Gets Back Home—Indulges in Some Queer Talk About Tariff and Protection—Will Not Say Another Word During the Canvas.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Horace Greeley arrived here about four o'clock this afternoon. He made a few speeches on the route hither, and at Easton, Pennsylvania, said: "That I am a protectionist all men know; but it is equally true that if a majority of Congress should pass a law not reconcilable with these opinions, I would not exercise the veto power." After reference to the position of the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform on this question, he added: "Now is decidedly the time to agitate so as not to know that the present prosperity of the iron interest in this country depends not at all on the tariff. It is the fact that all over the world iron is in great demand, and is selling at prices nearly double those of two years ago. The world is calling for more and still more iron to build railroads, and so iron is high in all countries, because more is wanted than can be produced. It is not probable that for five or ten years we shall ever be so much more iron in the world that prices will not be above the cost of making it here and everywhere. Just take iron like any other product. There is less iron in the world than is needed, consequently the price has gone up, not because of tariff, but in all countries which have free trade as well, and is morally certain to remain high for a considerable number of years. He believed that if the duty had been fixed at ten dollars per ton at the close of the war, and allowed there, we should have had double our number of furnaces, and been supplying ourselves with iron very much cheaper than we can now get it, or could get it if the tariff were entirely off of it."

He was met by a large and enthusiastic crowd at Hoboken, N. J., and on his crossing the ferry he entered a carriage with Governor Randolph, Gen. Cochran, Samuel Sinclair, and drove to the residence of a friend. No speech was made notwithstanding to the demands of the crowd.

A reception was given to-night at the Lincoln Club to Horace Greeley. Being introduced he made a few remarks, saying that his recent journey was made with no concerning judgement of the Liberal Republican and Democratic committees, and he was therefore not tortured into saying anything which he did not mean to be canvass. He had been greatly moved to the end of the story by what he had witnessed during his twelve days' tour.

Deserting the Sinking Ship.

Mr. F. W. Ludwig, candidate on the Greeley ticket for alternate Elector in the Seventh Missouri district and secretary of the Cooper county Liberal Republican Executive Committee, has become so disgusted with the coalition that he has written a letter to the Chairman of the Missouri Greeleyite Committee requesting the withdrawal of his name from the Democratic ticket. He went into the Liberal movement, he says, to help to give an impetus to the cause of reform throughout the country; but has come to the conclusion that the Democratic party is mainly striving to regain power under false pretenses, and therefore he desires to have nothing further to do with it. He asserts the belief that the cause of reform will, in Democratic success, receive a deadly blow, while with Republican success matters will remain as at present.

Naturalization Frauds!

Fraudulent Naturalization Papers Scattered Broadcast.

One Thousand in the Clarion Senatorial District.

It has come to our knowledge that the mill for grinding out fraudulent naturalization papers has been at work in Philadelphia for the last week. These papers have been scattered broadcast through the State. Into the Clarion Senatorial District alone one thousand have been sent. Let Republicans be on their guard, and take instant means to guard against these intended frauds. Forewarned forearmed!

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PENNSYLVANIA, No. 716 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 30, 1872.

The enemy has determined in this, the last week of the campaign, to make a charge along the whole line, and break through our ranks, if possible.

This campaign, on their part, has been a campaign of lies, and they have depended exclusively upon detraction and defamation as their weapons. And these weapons are to be their sole reliance, now, in this, their last desperate attack.

On Thursday last they held a grand conclave in this city, attended by all their principal men from every county in the State, and the following plan of action was agreed upon:

New York agreed to furnish forty thousand dollars in money to make the October election, if possible, to draw for sixty thousand dollars more, to be repaid if Blackwood is elected.

The counties of Luzerne, and the old Tenth Legion—Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne and Northampton, together with Perry, Center, York, Mifflin, Lycoming, and Cumberland, were left to be manipulated by the adept hands of Pennsylvania Democratic politicians. Each of these counties have been marked up in their Democratic majorities from 500 to 1,500 each, above what they have ever given before. To accomplish this, fraud must be resorted to, and will be, as the party was never in such a desperate strait before.

The counties of Franklin, Blair, Huntingdon and others, in the center of the State, have been handed over to the Liberal Republican politicians, equally unscrupulous and skillful in election frauds, and they are depended on to furnish their quota of fraudulent returns.

The northern tier of counties was left to the tender mercies of New York politicians, who will overdose them, if they can, the infernal shill in election frauds for which New York is distinguished.

The northern and southern parts of the State are to be flooded with New York *Tribunes*, full to the brim with the false and infamous charges which have characterized this campaign, and the central parts are to be completely overwhelmed—clinched in the muzzle with malignant defamation of Hartranft.

The whole of this last week is to be devoted by the Democracy to the work in this direction, and to the planning of frauds to be carried out on the day of election.

The sole dependence of this desperate gang is in fraud and defamation.

Forewarned, forearmed. We give our friends timely warning of these purposes, that they may be fully prepared against them. Never was a party in every election that has yet been held, disappointed in all of its anticipated results as now. Never was a party in Pennsylvania as their last hope, and to fraud, detraction and money, as their last resorts. Defeated here, their fight is over.

We appeal to our friends, therefore, to be on their guard against these last desperate efforts of an already defeated party. Detected in fraud, forgery and perjury, in the Kensington affair, and arrested to Yerkes, but proven by him to be an imposition, they are all the more bent on such further frauds as they can get essential to success.

We especially caution our friends in the Democratic counties against the appointment by the election officers of their counties; scrutinize the assessments, and take all legal precautions to be present at the ballot-boxes. In the calculations made at this conclave of Democratic conspirators, Wayne county is put down at 2,500 Democratic majority; Pike, 1,5000; Monroe, 3,000; Northumberland, 4,500; Lehigh, 3,000; Luzerne, 5,000; Lycoming, 2,000; Columbian, 2,000; and so on. In no case can such results be reached without fraud.

In the Republican counties our friends are cautioned to guard every avenue to fraud against men who will stop at no crime to succeed.

Let no one be alarmed at the flood of lies that will be let loose against their candidates. The people of Pennsylvania have been educated into a wholesome suspicion of the last cards played by political gamblers. Every one of the charges against Colfax and Grant have been successfully met, exposed and refuted. Their reputation now in extra editions of the *Tribune* and *Press* can do no possible harm, if they are properly met and branded as they deserve.

FRIENDS: stand by your guns. To those workers who have been met and successfully overthrown in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Maine, Vermont and North Carolina, can be met as successfully here, with the resolute will you have shown in previous fights. Meet this last desperate assault of the enemy with closed ranks and fixed bayonets, and we shall all look for a glorious victory, for the honor of effecting their complete and final overthrow. Very respectfully,

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

ELECTIONS IN BRAZIL.

Stump Oratory—Ballot Box Stuffing, &c.

From a Rio Janeiro letter to the New York *Herald* we get some interesting information regarding political elections in Brazil. When candidates' numbers there is crude and stupid, and the sharp ones do not hesitate to take advantage of this to bring about results as fraudulent as those of New York city can be. The people, however, walk up and deposit their ballots with an air of dignity and an appearance of sacredness and faith in the purity of the affair which is the result of long custom. Nor do the government officials are not slow to wield the enormous power in their hands to attain their own ends, and yet the elections at times are sadly to their disgrace and discredit.

The exercises take place in the churches and begin on Sunday, and are every more exciting as some of the scenes in the State Church of New York city can attest here to be witnessed in almost every parish. The Brazilians are a remarkably excitable and nervous people, and the simple questioning of a vote by the vigilant guardians of the polls from each party is the signal for occasion to manifest their zeal. It would seem as if nothing but blood could allay. An official crowd immediately gathers around the table upon which the ballot box rests and where sits the Inspector Superintendent, wearing his official office, the military officer who, with list in hand, is reading the names of those qualified to vote, and others. Many of the party seems to be to watch the performance, and in two minutes papers are scattered, many self-constituted orators jump upon the table and harangue the crowd, already intensely excited and vociferating and shouting and thrusting their canes and umbrellas, and then a squad of soldiers rush in and make use of their sabre bayonets, and it is some time before the ballot box is again done up all—while at other times serious injuries are effected.

GENERAL GRANT'S HABITS.

Letter From George H. Stuart.

[From the Rochester Democrat, September 27.]

We are permitted to publish the following letter from the widely known philanthropist and organizer of the Christian Commission, which did such human service during the war—George H. Stuart. Miss Guernsey is a highly esteemed lady of this city, who enjoys the personal acquaintance of Mr. Stuart, and knew that that gentleman was thoroughly informed with regard to the personal habits of President Grant. Hence she addressed a note to him and received this reply:

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1872.

Miss Lucy E. Guernsey, Rochester, N. Y.:

DEAR MISS GUERNSEY—In reply to your communication, in which you say "it is commonly reported here that the President is in the habit of getting stupidly drunk every day. I know you are well acquainted with him and should be glad to have the story contradicted on good authority, I have to say that since General Grant became commander of the American army, and during all the time that I have had frequent opportunities of seeing him at the front, in social intercourse, at dinner table, in the field and in camp, I have never, for a single time, seen him "stupidly drunk," or under the influence of liquor in any sense of that phrase. So far as my observation enabled me to judge, the statements which have been so freely circulated about President Grant's habits are wholly without foundation, and a base slander upon the character of one to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude which can never be paid. In November next the Keystone State will record her verdict against the persons calumnies by giving Grant her electoral vote by a majority of thirty or forty thousand.

GEO. H. STUART.

A NEW SWINDLE.

Scene. Order of Money Finders.

A new swindle has been unearthed at Meadville, the details of which are given by the *R-publican*. A few weeks ago a man rented a box in the postoffice there, giving his name as C. B. Lord. He soon after mailed several thousand letters to parties in different parts of the States and Canada. About the same time Postmaster Dempson received a letter from another party, in which were inclosed two printed cards, one of which gave the name and address of the swindler, and the other, which is a red card, purports to make the holder a member of the "Secret Order of Money Finders," and tells the bearer that on the receipt of five dollars, Mr. Lord or one of his agents will meet him at a place to be designated by the new party, time to be named by the swindler himself. The card also tells the bearer to fix the place near some railroad station, and adds the precaution that the letter correspondence be kept entirely secret. When some fifty letters had accumulated, Lord called for his mail, but, in the postmaster's absence, the clerk's prudence held the letters until he was identified. He said that was easily enough done, and left, but did not call again. Word was Mr. Derrickson was informed of the matter, he secured the services of a police officer and raised the bread of Lord, who was held in $200 bail for trial, giving his bondsman sufficient money to cover his bond in case Lord should attempt to clear at the time fixed. Lord then disappeared, and will probably never be seen there again, as his bail will be forfeited. The letters addressed to him, all of which, no doubt, contain money, will be sent to the dead letter office, or to the parties residing out of town who write them. It is thought Lord is operating in other cities and towns through western Pennsylvania and Ohio, and should be watched for by postmasters and police.

BLAIR TRUE TO HER TRUST.

Great Gathering of Republicans in Altoona—Addresses by Gov. Harriman and Hon. G. W. Scofield—Cowardly Attack by Greeleyites on a Colored Club.

Special Corn spondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALTOONA, PA., September 28, 1872.

A very large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held here to-night in the Wigwam, Major Williams, of Hollidaysburg, presiding, who introduced Gov. Harriman, of New Hampshire, and Hon. G. W. Scofield, our candidate at large for Congress, who acquitted themselves nobly in defending their cause and candidates. The Wigwam was packed, and many were unable to get inside the umbrellas, and were addressed from Hollidaysburg. When the different clubs were making a street parade, the colored club was stoned by some of the enemy, who were concealed—who are too cowardly to come out and offer an open insult, but lurk in the darkness and do their dirty work under its cover. But this does not daunt those who have enlisted under the Republican banner, and we intend that little fizzle-ass shall never have a bastheen—be true to her trust. The camp fires are burning brighter and brighter as the day of contest approaches. We are working for the whole ticket. S. M. J.

The reported discovery of a rich deposit of silver ore at Ontonagon, Mich., is confirmed by later advices. As fine specimens have been taken from the Peacock river silver lode as ever came from the best mines in Nevada. Recent assays of the ore gave a yield equal to $297.56 to the ton. All the land in the vicinity has been taken up, and is now held at enormous prices. Traces of gold have also been discovered in the same vicinity.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 2, 1872.

The detailed statement of the public debt for October 1st has been published, showing a reduction of over $10,000,000. The 6 per cent. bonds are reduced $6,029,500, the 7s remaining unchanged. The lawful money debt is reduced $1,400,000. matured debt $494,155. Cash in Treasury, less certificates of special deposits, is increased $2,062,855. These thus amount to $9,166,490, which is the bulk of the reduction of the debt.

The coin on hand is $78,417,220, against $73,317 87 last month. Coin certificates are $3,172,040 less than at the last report, Accrued interest is $3,570 50 more, making available coin in the Treasury beginning of the government $4,300,293 more. With a large reduction in the internal revenue receipts, an increase in the cash on hands, and a reduction in the bonded indebtedness of the country, no better evidence could be offered to the financial interests of the country of the economy, ability and honesty of the management of the treasury, and no better argument against a change and in favor of the continuance of the present management.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, (new)	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾
Gold	107¾	108
New 5s	110¾	110¾
Coupons	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	111¾	111¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	115½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—In our report of yesterday the printer makes us say that the act of July 6, 1872, "expressly *forbids*" certain stamp duties. What we wrote was, the act of July 6, 1872, expressly *provides* that where any mortgage has been executed before October 1, to secure the payment of bonds or obligations that may be *made and issued* from time to time, and such mortgage not being stamped, all such bonds or obligations *issued* on and after October 1, 1872, shall not be subject to any stamp duty.

—The local money market continues active, the pressure for loans having increased with the past few days to such an extent that the supply is uncomfortable. The banks are doing their best to carry their customers through. Yet much good paper is found in the hands of the brokers. Rates are up to one per cent. a month for paper of undoubted quality, and the old customers of the street are paying 12 to 15 per cent. per annum. The banking houses have not advanced their rates above 7 to 10 per cent., but are refusing larger amounts of paper offered.

—The bulk of the market is bringing out large lots of local stocks and bonds, which holders find it necessary to part with, as they cannot use them as collateral. This pressure is working a decline in prices, and bank stock can now be bought, with the accrued dividends, at figures below the quotations of sixty or ninety days ago.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 2, 1872.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Adams Express	93¾		93¾			
Western Union Tel	83¾		83¾			
Stock Liver	43		43			
Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26¾	27¼	27¼	27¼
Atlantic Express	92¾		92¾			
Quicksilver	37		37			
American Express	67		68			
United States Express	48		48			
New York Central	92¾	92¾	93	92¾	92¾	92¾
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	48	
Reading						
Michigan Central	114¾		114¾			
Michigan Southern	85¾		85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Illinois Central	124		124			
Cleveland and Pittsb'h	91¾		91¾			
Chicago and Northwest	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Do. preferred	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
St. Paul	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Do. preferred	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Wabash	39		39			
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	93¾	92	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio and Mississippi	43	43	43	43	43	43
Terre Haute						
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie	110¾		110¾			
Harlem	110¾		110¾			
Lake Shore	99		99			
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	25	North Penna R. R.	49¾
Phila. and Erie	25	United Co's of N. J.	192¾
Lehigh Navigation	37¾	United Cos's Navigat'n	74¾
Lehigh Nav.	37¾	Reading	96¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	34¾		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 3, 1872.

REMARKS—The market for oil was quiet and a shade further advance in both crude and refined. Dealers were considerably excited at Parker's and other points. Here we are asking for something like a repetition of the week's advance being fully one dollar per barrel. We quote Parker's $4 00; holders r ot anxious to sell. In fact the market is in a very unsettled state that correspondence very difficult to obtain.

REFINED.

Market very firm, with an upward tendency. We quote spot here at 22c. Sales were made in Philadelphia at 24c; New York 24@24¼c. October 23½c.

CRUDE.

The market continues fair, with sales of county $1 90@1 96; city $2 00.

TITUSVILLE, October 2.—The *Herald* says: The market is very firm, with a tendency upward. The best Spot is held at $3 75@3 80, and on lower road there were sales at $3 65, with the latter figure bid for more and $4 00. At Oil City the market is firm and advanced, sellers waiting for it to touch $4 00. There were sales to-day at $4 00. At Tidioute the market was firmer and spot was offered at $3 85@3 90 with no sales. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$3 75
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 75
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 80
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 80
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.....3 90
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.....3 90
1,000 bbls B A No. 1, spot.....4 00
1,000 bbls Old City, spot.....4 05
2,000 bbls B A No. 1, spot.....4 00
3,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....4 00

NEW YORK, October 2.—Closing Oct. 2d.—Crude in bulk in less demand at an advanced price of 3c; sales 3,000 bbls; cash deliv'y, at private terms; regular, 3,000 bbls; demand and the market closed strong at 23c; sales 6,000 bbls, short delivery, at 24½c; 6,500 do, at 24¾c; 5,000 do at 25c; 1,000 bbl; B O all year, 24c. Cases in fair shipping demand and firm; sales 1,500 do at 34c. Refined in good demand; tivery is a trifle better, with a fair shipping demand; sales 2,000 bbls refined at 24½c; 1,000 do at 24¾c. Naphtha for New York delivery, is in good demand, with sales of 6,000 bbls at 16½@16¾c. Rosin dull.

TITUSVILLE, October 2.—Market firm; spot $3 80@3 85, with more demand for first class.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 2.—Market quiet at $3 60@4 00.

OIL CITY, October 2.—Market firm and advancing at $4 00@4 10; buyers and sellers 5 cents apart.

ROUSEVILLE, October 2.—Market very firm and excited at $4 00.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—Market very firm. S. W. Taylor quotes in bulk 12c; cases 23c; naphtha 16c. Total sales 275,626c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, October 2.—Market about $3 85@4 00, per gallon refining.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—Spot 24½c; last half 24¾@25c; market very firm. Crude 12c.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 3, 1872.

The following are the ruling prices in this market reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	32@36c	Oak harness, best	41@45
Oak sole, heavy	34@36c	Oak harness, country	35@38
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Riddle, fair, ₩ doz	$54 00
Oak, slaughter	40@42c	Riddle, fancy, ₩ doz	60@72
Oak, rough	34@36c	Hand leather, ₩ lb	38@42
Red sole B A heavy	31@32c	Calf, city, ₩ lb	90c@$1 10
Red sole B A heavy	31@32c	Wax slip	60c@$1 10
Red sole No 1	30@32c	Calf and upper, ₩ lb	90c@$1 10
Shoe skirting	40@42c	No. 1 pad skins, ₩ doz	$5 00@$7 00
Saddler leather, ₩ lb	45@55c		
Black bridle, ₩ doz	$50@$55		

HIDES.

Green salted, all	11¾@12½c	Green salt calf, 15 lbs	@17c
Green butchers' hides, one steer	9@9c	Green butch'n do	12c
Green salt kip	14@15c	Dry flint hides	@22c
		nominal	

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador	80c	Rend. Oil	65c
Straits, ₩ gal	80c	Tallow	8@8½c
Straits, best	70c		

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 3, 1872.

The following are the card prices of window glass adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

SINGLE STRENGTH. 2d Quality.	1st quality.	DOUBLE STRENGTH.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$5 75	$6 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	6 50	9 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	6 25	7 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	6 75	7 50
11 by 14 to 12 by 18	8 00	13 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18	10 00	15 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24	9 00	17 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30	10 50	18 50
18 by 28 to 24 by 30	12 00	20 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 32	13 00	22 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40	14 00	24 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44	15 00	26 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48	16 00	27 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52		28 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56		34 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60		36 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60		40 00

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 3, 1872.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	₩ doz.		₩ doz.
Peaches, 2 lbs	$2 25@2 50	Succotash, 2 lbs	$3 00
Peaches, 3 lbs	2 75@3 00	Lobsters, 1 lb	2 00
Tomatoes, 2 lbs	1 75@1 90	Lobsters, 2 lbs	None.
Tomatoes, 3 lbs	2 25@2 50	Cove oys's, 1 lb	1 40@1 75
Green corn, 2 lbs	2 40@3 00	Cove oys's, 2 lbs	2 40@2 75
Green peas, 2 lbs	@3 00	Spic'd oys, 1 lb	1 75
Strawb's, 2 lb	2 25	Spic'd oys, 2 lbs	2 75
Blackb's, 2 lbs	2 00@2 50	Pickled oys, qt	1 00
Raspb's, 2 lbs	2 00@2 50	Dr dy peach, qt	5 00
Whortleb's, 2 lbs	2 25@2 50	Pie peaches, 3 lbs	2 25
2lb pine apples	2 25	Laver raisins	2 75@3 00
Pears, 2 lbs	2 75@3 00	Soused mackerel	125c
Cherries, 2 lbs	2 75@3 00	Prunes, old	9c.
Plums, 2 lbs	2 50@3 25	Prunes, new	15c.
Green gage plums		Currants	8½@9c
2 lbs	3 50	Lemons, Pr'ch	9 00@10 00
Lima beans, 2 lb	2 25	Peanuts, ₩ bag	
String beans, 2 lb	2 25	roasted	2 75

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 3, 1872.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ₩ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs	5 00
Horse shoes, ₩ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	6 00

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 3, 1872.

Tubwashed	50@52	Common woods	48@50
Combing	50@55	Pulled wools	38@40
Medium woods	50@52		

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1872.

REMARKS—There was a big shower of rain this evening but not in sufficient volume to settle the dust. The markets as a general thing ruled uniform in prices. Merchants and dealers of every class are preparing for the fall trade, which bids fair to be the largest ever witnessed in this city.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	11,438	7,314	18,752
Apples, bush	1,000	500	1,500
Cheese, lbs	1,800	1,200	3,100
Butter, lbs	2,000	1,000	3,000
Wheat, sks	2,000	5,400	11,400
Bar oy, sks	2,000	1,200	3,200
Rye, sks	2,000	2,000	4,000
Oats, bush	2,000	2,000	4,000
Ashes	0	0	0
Seeds, sks	0	0	0
Bal. Corn	85	90	175
Bag. Rum	2 50	4 00	6 50
Bag. Salt			
Hams	41	48	89
Canch'd ₩	1 50	1 60	3 10
" Pale	1 50	1 60	3 10
" Com	45	55	100
Black Leaf			
American	5	5	10
Cut Leaf	1	1	2
German	7	7	14
Blue Mass	1	1	2
Blue Vitr	14	6	15
Boraxref	30	30	60
Brims roll	4¾	5	9¾
Flor Sal	8	8	16
Calomel A	1	47	
English	1	1	2
Camp ref	48	52	100
Sanlitz P		2	2
Cham. Ger	2	2	4
Opium	47	47	
Chlorof'm	1 62	1 65	
Dover	32	32	64
Dochineal	94	96	190
Gin Jar case	2	2	4
Sup'rus	2¾	3	5¾
Carb Soda	4	4	8
Cubeba	20	24	44
Indigo	90	90	180
Emery En	10	10	20
Ol Nut	28	28	56
Sulph	8	8	16
Ext Liqor	12	12½	24½
Liq Cala	28	28	56
Indigo	90	90	180
Sicily			
Unity Cork	3	3	6
Salts Alep	9	9	18
Soda			
Arabic sts	30	30	60
Alum	2	2	4
Myrrh T'k	35	35	70
Shellac	43	43	86
Trag gr'n	45	45	90
Flake	75	75	150
Hoffm's A	48	48	96
Sulfate Mg	1 35	1 40	2 75
Span fl's	1 40	1 50	2 90
Sarsaparilla			
Jamp Ber	7	6	11
Gum Arab	1	1 75	2 75
Madder	18	18	36

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 3, 1872.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted sizes, for large orders, 2-10c. card rates, 2 ₩ cent. off net.

Refined iron.....2½c ₩ lb net
Norway Nail rods.....9¼c ₩ lb net
Horseshoes, ₩ round, best in shape, 4¼c ₩ lb card rate of fence, less 5 ₩ cent. net.

Nail plate.....Discount off standard list.
Carriage and tire bolts.....50 and 10 ₩ cent. off net
Plow bolts.....10
Store bolts at the list price.....
Machine and square head bolts, new list 10
Coach and long screws, new list.....10
Bolt ends, new list.....10
Square and hexagon nuts and washers, new list, 2½ ₩ cent.
Forgings, ₩ pound, best in shape, 4¼c ₩ lb card rate of fence, less 5 ₩ cent. net.

Net Prices.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam, 6c; ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., 6c; ½ in. diam., 6½c ₩ lb. Patent headed teeth, packed in casks 50 lbs net.

Screw bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more ⅝ in. diam., 7½c; ¾ in. diam. 7½c; ⅞ in. diam. 7½c; 1 in. diam. 7½c.

1 cent ₩ lb extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 10½c; ⅝ in. diam. 11¾c; ½ in. diam. 13¾c; ⅜ in. diam. 16½c.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 50 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 8¾c ₩ lb; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 10c ₩ lb net.

Strap and T hinges at the list price, net. Delivery as circulars say.

Screw hitching rings.....$7 50 ₩ 100 net.

Duck nest tuyere irons.....$17 00 ₩ doz, net.

Spring steel, cast.....6c ₩ lb net

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2 in. diameter, 6 feet long.....8 ₩ lb, 6¼c
1 to 2 in. from 4 to 8 feet long.....6¼c
1 to 2 in. from 8 to 12 feet long.....6¾c
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam. over 4 feet long.....7¼c
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet.....7½c
Long.....8c ₩ lb

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 in. at screw end.....$1 20 ₩ set of 5 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end.....$1 40 ₩ set of 5 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end, with long thread.....$1 60 ₩ set of 5 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:

Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

GEORGE H. STUART ON GEN. HARTRANFT.

What Higher Testimony Could be Desired?

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1872.—*Editor Evening Bulletin:* I observe by the morning papers a call for a meeting of "Business Men" who are favorable to the election of Gen. Hartranft. I regret that I have not had the opportunity of signing it, and, if not too late, will be glad to have you add my name to the list.

After a thorough investigation of the case, I have been convinced that the charges against Gen. Hartranft are totally unfounded, and that it is the duty of every loyal citizen and friend of President Grant and his administration to support Gen. Hartranft for Governor of this State.

Yours, respectfully, GEO. H. STUART.

THE opening of the new Wigwam, Penn avenue, was the occasion for a fine Republican meeting on Saturday. Hon. P. C. SHANNON spoke earnestly in behalf of Gen. HARTRANFT—devoting the most part of his speech to the State issues. The recital of BUCKALEW's record and the defense of HARTRANFT produced good results and excited much enthusiasm.

WHEN CURTIN declared for BUCKALEW he said he would meet the Presidential issue, when it came, according to his "convictions." Not having been instructed by MCCLURE on that point, he was not certain. MCCLURE has since settled the matter by declaring on the stump in this State that he is going to have CURTIN come out for GREELEY. The ex-Governor will know what his "convictions" are by reading MCCLURE's speech.

IF we can elect BUCKALEW, says the New York *World*, GRANT will be beaten. On the number of Republicans that can be kept from supporting HARTRANFT depend BUCKALEW's chances, said HUESTER CLYMER, in a recent speech. If we can keep down Allegheny to a low figure in October, says Gen. MOORHEAD, GREELEY will have clear sailing. He, MOORHEAD, has set himself up to do the work, and claims that he has the business classes at his back. Let us see how this is.

"DOCTOR" PAINE, the same whom a Legislative committee pronounced unworthy of belief, and from whom the charter of a so-called medical university in Philadelphia was taken last winter for dealing in Bogus Diplomas, and one of EVANS's bondsmen, in town with his "awful revelations." He has shown them so often that by this time at least one person ought to be found who believes them; but at the latest dates such was not the case. The "Doctor" had better luck peddling Bogus Diplomas at prices ranging from $5 to $50.

"DCTOR" PAINE suddenly left the city Monday, on the exposure of the forgeries which he came here to peddle, in the hope of deluding the public into belief that General HARTRANFT is not an honest man. The pet of the Buckalewites found it would be too hot for him if he remained an hour longer, and he "went west." He was quite right. The public indignation and the laws would have made his visit uncomfortable for him had he prolonged it. We give the Buckalewites joy for their witness and the outcome of their joint game.

WHEN Bogus PAINE came to Pittsburgh with his budget of forgeries against HARTRANFT, it was given out that he would remain till the election, and boasts were made how he was going to swear Governor HARTRANFT out. Yesterday he "put out" as though he had heard some bad news, and the Buckalewites, by whom he was employed, all at once gave signs of deep disgust and a general condition not likely to be improved by the further fact that MCCLURE, their general manager, was among the foremost in procuring the pardon of YERKES. And the pieces lie scattered all around!

ONE thing can be predicted for a certainty: the filling of the air with fresh calumnies, now that the old ones have been exploded. But the hour has passed when sensation reports will have the slightest effect. Probably in no previous canvass has there been anything that will compare with the stupendous falsehoods which have been hurled against GEN. HARTRANFT, and never were calumnies more successfully met. Missiles of this description have become harmless. The people have come to understand them, and the Republicans need pay no heed to them hereafter in whatever form or from whatever quarter they come.

IN the present canvass one fact stands out more conspicuously than any other, to wit: A vote for BUCKALEW is a vote for GREELEY, not in Pennsylvania alone, but in half a dozen other States, where the influence of the result will be immediately felt. It is precisely this that nerves the opposition—that has determined them to break down General HARTRANFT at all hazards, and carry Pennsylvania against him at whatever cost. If there is a Republican who feels like helping GREELEY he should by all means go for BUCKALEW. But no voter who desires to see GRANT elected can, without violence to principle, bonds, or his support for HARTRANFT.

AN important matter for our business men to remember is, that the new law concerning stamp taxes goes into operation to-day. No stamps will hereafter be required on any promissory notes, time drafts, bonds, certificates, contracts, custom house entries, or any other document named in schedule B of the old law, with the exception of the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts or orders. This tax, the Treasury Department decides, extends to inland bills and foreign bills, if paid at sight or on demand, and to all orders at sight on private individuals for any sum over ten dollars. The changes effected by this new law are comprehensive and important, and should be carefully borne in mind.

SINCE it was MCCLURE, as much as any one, that got YERKES pardoned, we wait for the next shift of the enemies of HARTRANFT. Driven to the wall at all points, with PAINE fleeing from the State under the exposure of his forgeries, and the public indignation raised to the highest pitch against them, it would seem that they must have reached the end of the miserable business of defaming General HARTRANFT. What new forgeries they will invent, what cards they will next play, no one can guess. MCCLURE is fertile and desperate; the necessities of the Buckalewites are great; and it is safe to expect them to address themselves to the labor of defama ion in some form or other.

IT is well known that Dr. WOOLSEY, late President of Yale College, who was much interested in the reform movement, which ended in the Cincinnati swindle, not only declares his purpose to vote for General GRANT, but expresses himself very strongly as to the utter unfitness of GREELEY for the office to which he aspires. Dr. WOOLSEY enjoys a European reputation on account of his writings on international law, as well as on philological subjects, and he has always been a student of politics in the most elevated sense of the word. Of the many other scholars in the country devoted to similar pursuits, and who are at the same time not professional politicians, it is safe to say that few, if any, will vote for HORACE GREELEY.

ALEX. MCCLURE makes no secret of his opinion that the October election in Pennsylvania will decide the Presidential contest. On this view he bases his argument when speaking before GREELEY and BUCKALEW meetings. He openly claims that while, if the State should go Republican on 8th of October, it would decide the Presidential issue against GREELEY, yet if BUCKALEW should be elected GRANT would be certain to be defeated a month later. Such is the substance of MCCLURE's remarks in an interview between himself and a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, as reported in that paper. That is to say, a vote against HARTRANFT is a vote against GRANT, and the Confederates expect to accomplish the overthrow of the Republican party of the nation by means of a few miserable local dissensions among the people of Pennsylvania. Shall this calamity come to pass?

NONE of the effects which MCCLURE expected when he played CURTIN as his last card have been realized; and nothing but disappointment is likely to be the result of their scheme of great expectations. MCCLURE, we believe, rates as an experienced, though an indifferent and sometimes desperate, gambler. He held back CURTIN as his highest trump, congratulating himself that he was playing as clever a game as any "heathen Chinee" ever dreamed of. But he overreached himself. He played his trump at the wrong time, having waited too long. It did not win. In other words, CURTIN's treachery is wholly without effect, except as it recoils on himself and stimulates to increased action Republicans against whom he has turned. The letter printed elsewhere from Bellefonte narrates how his course is regarded there. We have yet to hear of a single Republican changing with him. Everywhere he is regarded as the victim of MCCLURE and his own want of firmness and fidelity to his convictions.

AT LAST.

The banded conspirators who have been engaged in the diabolical plot against General HARTRANFT, and, through him, against President GRANT and the peace and safety of the nation, have now an opportunity of reflecting upon the meaning of the pithy old saying that the devil always deserts his dupes at the last pinch; while the faithful men who, through thick and thin, have stood beside their chosen standard bearer, upholding his cause and defending him from the villainous attacks with which he has been hounded, have the proud satisfaction of seeing the leader in whom they believed and trusted not only fully exculpated from every charge that has been brought against him, but vindicated more completely and triumphantly than often falls to the lot of wronged and innocent men. The outrages heaped upon General HARTRANFT have been almost unparalleled for their number and vindictiveness, but his justification is as comprehensive and clear as the crusade against him was dark and infamous; and he should be borne into the office for which he has been nominated upon the shoulders of such a majority as has never before been given to any candidate for the same position.

In view of the momentous issues involved in the success or defeat of General HARTRANFT, the testimony of YERKES can only be looked upon in the light of a Providential interposition in favor of the imperiled truth. It will of course be charged by the opposition that he was pardoned by the Governor for the express purpose of enabling him to furnish the testimony he has given. Even if this were true it would in nowise alter the case. It is better that a dozen guilty persons should escape than that one innocent man should suffer; and in this instance the perfidy was so foul, the plot so subtle, the malignity so intense, that had YERKES been pardoned with the avowed design of enabling him to right the grievous wrong under which General HARTRANFT suffered, it would have been a meritorious action, deserving the commendation of every honest and right-minded man. But the action of the Governor in the premises had no reference whatever to any actual or supposed political emergencies. The pardon was granted at the solicitation of several thousand reputable citizens, of all shades of political opinion and all classes of occupations and pursuits. And every one who desires the triumph of justice, and the downfall of a disgraceful conspiracy, will certainly be inclined to admit that YERKES, by the frank and straightforward course he took immediately after his liberation, has gone far to prove himself not undeserving of the Executive clemency extended to him.

His statement, with its supporting proofs, absolutely leaves nothing to be added. It tears the whole indictment against General HARTRANFT, in all its counts and specifications, to pieces, and scatters the rotten shreds to the four winds of the heavens. The entire character and complexion of the case is reversed. Henceforth it is not General HARTRANFT, but his unmasked accusers and persecutors, who are on trial. As long as the lips of YERKES could be kept padlocked, there was of course a possibility that the conspiracy against General HARTRANFT might be made to succeed; but the instant he took the witness stand, that moment the shameful plot tottered and fell. It is not surprising, therefore, that the parties to this foul bargain should howl and gnash their teeth, or that PAINE—the dealer in fraudulent medical diplomas—the conscienceless quack who has done more than any other swindler living to bring a noble profession into disrepute—the miscreant who obtains access to private papers under false pretenses, and stamps himself a wretch by trying to palm off forged signatures and affidavits as genuine and trustworthy documents—should grow perfectly desperate, seek to bolster one lie with another, and plunge still further downward in the abyss of infamy in which for years he has been sinking.

But the game is up. "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we may." Sooner or later the buried truth will cleave its way upward through the closest and thickest impact of treaded falsehoods. In the present case, this restitution of warped appearance to straight reality exactly hits the moral requirements of the situation. In any event we should have succeeded, because the people of Pennsylvania are slow to be influenced by the appeals of partisan malice, and would not have permitted themselves to be driven back from the advanced position thus far maintained so grandly in every State in which a conflict has occurred. But, now that liberty assailed merit has been so triumphantly vindicated, the insulted voters of the State, whom it was sought to drag from their convictions by as perfidious a machination as was ever hatched, will not only elect the Republican State ticket, but will do so by a majority so majestic as to make these baffled assassins of character remember their overthrow unto their dying day.

DR. PAYNE, THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS AGAINST HARTRANFT.

DR. WILLIAM PAYNE, of Philadelphia, is just now the most prominent and conspicuous of the ardent political lights delegating to destroy General HARTRANFT's reputation, and thus to prevent his election as Governor of Pennsylvania. Though well supplied with base agents here, willing to say or do, or whatever may seem to their own malignant sagacity adapted to blacken the character of the Republican candidate in the estimation of honest voters, these zealous politicians felt that they could not get on without PAYNE. Several days ago they sent for him and found him "willing." PAYNE has already told his story and exhibited his forged and stolen papers in this city, not only to many persons in private, but to considerable numbers of people expressly gathered together to enjoy the entertainment. Perhaps no other single fact better manifests the desperate straits to which the Liberals are reduced, or more tellingly shows the unscrupulous spirit by which they are actuated, than the single fact that they are willing to employ this infamous tool for the accomplishment of their purpose. In justification of this strong language it is only necessary to remind readers of certain well known and legally proved passages in the life of this fellow PAYNE, who calls himself "Doctor."

Some two or three years ago the fact became known to the public that Philadelphia, so celebrated for its schools of medicine, had become the seat of a regular and systematic traffic in medical diplomas. Persons who had never studied medicine, and who knew absolutely nothing about surgery, could for a quite insignificant sum of money procure from a regularly chartered medical school located in that city a diploma or certificate which declared them qualified and entitled to set up as doctors. The fact was well calculated to excite public attention, as the direct effect of the nefarious business was to fill the country with medical practitioners, whose industry must necessarily prove injurious to the health and fatal to the lives of unsuspecting patients. Another result of the traffic would of course be the degradation of the medical profession. In the newspapers throughout the country, and even in Great Britain, the subject was discussed, and fact after fact was published in evidence of the extent and enormity of the abuse. As the so-called medical school which issued these diplomas for mere money, and without regard to the qualifications of the recipient, claimed to hold its charter from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the subject came up before that body at its last sessions, when "a committee appointed to investigate the fraudulent issue of medical diplomas" made a full report through its chairman, the Hon. MR. RANDALL. From this report it appears that the "sessions of the committee were all held in public in the cities of Philadelphia and Harrisburg," and the investigation is asserted to have been "thorough and searching as well as fair and impartial." The committee explain the "complicated and mysterious legislation" by which certain medical schools were chartered and then allowed partly to change their names, with the result of finally constituting the Philadelphia University of Medicine. This name was manifestly adopted with the view of leading uninformed persons to confound the new school with the old and celebrated University of Pennsylvania, and of thus enhancing the value and salableness of the diplomas which the manager of the new school was preparing to sell.

The committee then go on to say that an examination of nine witnesses has convinced them that the *Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery*, under the management of Dr. WILLIAM PAYNE, has "for a long time openly engaged in the sale of diplomas to persons who had not attended even a practical collegiate course, and who *in many instances were without any medical or scientific attainments whatever.*"

The Committee further says that—

"It is in evidence that Dr. Payne made an agreement for the sale of diplomas, for the consideration of two hundred dollars ($200) conferring the degree of M. D. and LL. D. to a person of whom he knew nothing except the name, and that in pursuance of this arrangement said diplomas were regularly made out and signed. The person named in this instance is stated to have been an infant of but two years old. It is also proved that Dr. Payne entered into an agreement with other parties to furnish diplomas for sale. In many instances there was positive proof that he had issued the diplomas of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, for a consideration, to persons who had never attended any course of instruction, and, to others who had only attended a few lectures in the course, and almost invariably without requiring an examination of the persons so graduated, or the writing of a thesis."

On examining the books of this so-called University of Medicine the committee found that "many honorary degrees from that institution were disposed of for money, the entries stating specifically the amounts paid for such degrees, and the names of the persons to whom they were sold." The suggestion thrown out above about the name of this school is not a mere fancy of our own, as the committee expressly say that "it seems to have been the design of those engaged in the nefarious business to create the impression that they really represented the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and hence their endeavors by frequent legislation to obtain such name as would be likely to be mistaken for it." Readers already know that in consequence of the report of this committee the charter of PAYNE's University was repealed, and that an end was thus put to that source of his income.

Comment is hardly necessary. In the way of imputation, without the slightest shade of tincture of scruple, it is probable that nothing was ever before seen quite equal to PAYNE's present attempt to gratify his revenge at the expense of the men who exposed his rascalities. What is the word or even the oath of such a man worth? But this exposure of his character would not be complete without his own account of the diploma business—which we quote from a local contemporary:

"Two fellows, O'Brien and Hilton, stole a diploma from Professor Rosenbaum, and, breaking into his house, They erased the name and offered it for sale. Duffy had them arrested. O'Brien was sent to the penitentiary for one year. Hilton, who was a son-in-law of Duffy, escaped; he afterward went to Harrisburg and swore I had offered to sell it to a baby; that was done by Mackey and his assistants as a last resource to scare me off their track. It failed, and I never will rest till they are brought to justice."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the whole conspiracy against General HARTRANFT hinged upon the purported genuineness of certain affidavits, alleged to have been made by CHARLES T. YERKES before Alderman DOUGHERTY, of Philadelphia, under date of December 23, 1871, with reference to the use of State funds by General HARTRANFT for speculative purposes.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that from the beginning of the campaign down until last Saturday, the GREELEY BUCKALEW press openly and constantly charged that General HARTRANFT and his friends were exerting all their influence to prevent the pardon of YERKES, upon the express ground that, if he were liberated and rendered competent to give witness, his disclosures concerning General HARTRANFT's alleged malfeasance in office and improper use of the public moneys, would inevitably prevent his election as Governor.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the pardon of YERKES, which took place last Saturday, was issued at the urgent and combined solicitation, begun a number of months ago, of upward of seven thousand leading citizens of the State, representing all shades of political opinion and all classes of business occupations and pursuits, and that it was granted upon its merits.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that as soon as YERKES was released, one of the first uses to which he put his liberty was to procure the publication of an impartial statement, supported by corroborative proofs furnished by a number of the most influential and reputable business men of Philadelphia, completely vindicating General HARTRANFT from every charge, in every specification and count, that has ever been brought against him.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that this statement of YERKES, with these supporting proofs, show beyond the possibility of dispute that the author of the charges which have been made against General HARTRANFT—the notorious vender of bogus medical diplomas, "Doctor" PAINE—in concocting his accusations, resorted to forgery and theft.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that these forged affidavits have constituted the sole and single basis of the infamous attacks which have been made on General HARTRANFT's integrity and honor.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the same men and papers which, up until last Saturday, accused General HARTRANFT and his friends of keeping YERKES in prison in order to insure his silence, now turn round and declare that the statements of the latter in vindication of General HARTRANFT are not to be relied upon.

KEEP ALL THESE THINGS BEFORE THE PEOPLE. Bear them always on a banner. Scatter them in every nook and corner of the State. Whenever the lie has found lodgment, let the truth penetrate and hunt it down. Wherever the slander has gone, let the triumphant vindication follow. If these things are done, promptly, energetically and well—and they can be so done during the present week—General HARTRANFT will be elected Governor of the State of Pennsylvania by a majority that will sound to his persecutors and traducers like the voice of doom.

THE GREELEY ORATOR FOR TO-NIGHT.

One of the most remarkable features of the present campaign is the sudden and extraordinary desire to disparage and belittle HORACE GREELEY for the life-long enemies of all the principles which, according to his own testimony, lie at the very foundation of good government—and the no less startling fondness and friendship which these, in turn, exhibit toward him. It is probable that so surprising an exhibition of mutual deception and hypocrisy, for mutual gain and advantage, was never witnessed before. For example: Ex-Senator JAMES PYLE, of Wisconsin, who is to address the citizens of Allegheny county in behalf of GREELEY and BUCKALEW to-night, is the same man of whom the *Tribune*, not long ago declared that he only joined the Republican party when he saw that he could utilize it for the furtherance of his ambition, and only left it when it ceased to be of service to him. Here is what Mr. GREELEY last year said respecting this zealous champion of GREELEY and BUCKALEW—Doolittle—then having just received the Democratic nomination for Governor of Wisconsin:

"Mr. James R. Doolittle has lost the little dignity he retained after his involuntary apostasy from the Republican party. As long as he held himself aloof from the scenes of his old contest, bearing impartial testimony against the baseness of his quondam associates, we found him a trifle dull, but perfectly respectable. His isolation gave him a sort of style—like St. Simeon's on his pillar—equal to him in integrity and use-lessness. But he has now sunk into a mere office seeker at last, and accepted a grudging nomination with a platform as shuffling and hesitating as him self. He will be easily beaten and comfortably forgotten before he is called upon to digest his Thanksgiving turkey."

The *Tribune* was prophetic. DOOLITTLE was beaten and forgotten, even more easily and comfortably than that paper anticipated. He is now the chief itinerant moral platitudinist of the GREELEY combination, and if he did not stand convicted of selling—and then in the most hypocritical manner in the world, attempting to conceal the fact—his official influence as a Senator of the United States, for one-fourth of the proceeds of a cotton speculation, it is quite possible that his sentiments on the subject of politics generally might deceive some into believing that the man was really earnest and sincere. As it is, the publication of the CONATY letters are to him what the overturning of the parlor screen was to JOSEPH SURFACE. And yet, cornered and unmasked as he is, how beautifully he will talk!

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST GRANT.

We do not believe that General HARTRANFT will be defeated—this, for the reason that we have firm confidence in the patriotism and intelligence of the people of Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that an organized, persistent, desperate conspiracy is now on foot, engineered by GREELEY's supporters, and which will be pushed with constantly increasing energy from this time forward until the election is over, to beget and foment disaffection in the ranks of the Republican party of the State, under the specious plea that the State and National campaigns are wholly separate and distinct, and that BUCKALEW's election in October would in nowise impair the prospects of a Republican success in November. Upon the acceptance or rejection of this fatal sophistry by the Republican masses of the State, the whole Presidential battle hinges. The plot is the last resort of the Greeleyites, and they will push it to the last extremity. Hence the limitless list of lies daily created and scattered abroad with reference to General HARTRANFT, and the slanders and calumnies which are spawned faster than they can be killed. There is but one way in which they can atone for their mistake, and that is by acknowledging it fearlessly and frankly, and by exerting themselves to the utmost in the service of the man whom they have so grievously, if unintentionally, misapprehended and maligned. Nothing less than this will satisfy the demands of justice, or of the people.

WHY GREELEY WENT WEST—HE IS MAD.

It will be remembered that, in his political harangue at Cincinnati, HORACE GREELEY remarked that he was the guest of the Common Council, representing the city, and that it was their desire that he should abstain during his visit from the discussion of political topics. Thereby hangs an interesting tale, which briefly told, is as follows: Out in Cincinnati they have a big industrial exposition, the managers of which are naturally intent on securing all the attractions they can in order to make it draw. Invitations were therefore extended to President GRANT and HORACE GREELEY. The former responded that public duties forbade his acceptance of the invitation. GREELEY, however, snatched at it as eagerly as a child at a rattle; making such a hullabaloo over the opposition of his managers that he, in order to pacify him, was allowed to be let him go, under the surveillance of judicious keepers, and with the express understanding that he was to be as dumb as an oyster on matters of politics. It appears that Governor RANDOLPH, of New Jersey, who accompanied him on the journey as principal keeper, drew the reins so tight on his patient that at last he rebelled. While in this city and just previous to delivering his speech from the balcony of the St. Charles Hotel, RANDOLPH approached GREELEY with a suggestion as to what should be the burden of his address. GREELEY, however, already smarting with chagrin at the magnificent anti-GREELEY demonstrations of the two preceding days, lost all control of himself at his driver's hast pull upon the curb, and answered, very curtly and epithetically, that he had never before in his life been told how to run his machine. Hence his mendacious attacks on the soldiers, and the general savageness and malignancy of his speech. He forgot that he might ruin his political chances, and only felt that he was mad. By the time he reached Cincinnati, however, he had cooled down somewhat, and saw that he had been fooled. Then came the most disastrous manner. Hence the remark in question, by way of preface to the deprecatory explanation which followed. But it is clear that RANDOLPH is not competent to the management of such a wild zebra as GREELEY.

HARTRANFT THE NATHAN MURDERER!!

The chain of evidence is not yet complete, but in the hands of experts, backed by willing affidavit makers, the case is being worked up! Starting with the fact that the General was in New York at the time of the murder and a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in the immediate neighborhood of the NATHAN house, that he was seen to go down the street, and, when he issued from it, was in a hurry, and that he left the city on the early train next morning, it will not be difficult, it is thought, to connect him with the tragedy, if the enemies of General HARTRANFT think they can win by it, and the services of Col. MCCLURE can be obtained. At any rate there is as good ground for the horrid suspicion as for other charges that have been made against General HARTRANFT, and morally he is perfectly monstrous misrepresentations of the facts relating to what transpired while he was a guest of a committee of German citizens on the occasion of his recent visit to Pittsburgh. The slanderous publication—slanderous of the German committee and population as well as General HARTRANFT—has been completely refuted by the emphatic statement of the gentlemen composing the committee. The refutation does not rest on their statement alone, although that would be sufficient. The inherent improbability of the slanders made and repeated against Gen. HARTRANFT in this connection must be apparent to every candid mind. The persons making affidavits have perjured themselves, as a multitude of witnesses can substantiate; and it will be well for them if they escape the penalty of false swearing. The miscreant engaged in fabricating these calumnies is known, as has been the unprincipled wretches he has pressed into his service, and if he had his deserts would be in the penitentiary to-day. That institution may yet claim its own.

WHY IT HOWLS!

A week ago—on the 23d of September, to be exact—the Pittsburgh *Post* considered YERKES to be an "unfortunate gentleman," whom neither General HARTRANFT nor his friends could get "to deny facts which he stated under oath." Yesterday that paper denounced him as a "convicted thief, who had just been liberated by a confederate in crime from the penitentiary." A week ago he was, according to the *Post* and its Confederate conspirators, kept immured in a prison cell in order to prevent him from opening his mouth—to-day, according to the same paper, he is a scoundrelly perjurer. This wonderful change of opinion and sentiment has been, it should be remembered, brought about because YERKES has been pardoned—an act which it maintained dared not be performed—and because he has made a revelation vindicating General HARTRANFT from every charge brought against him—which, so long as YERKES could not make himself heard, it declared he would, under no circumstances do; and because his statements, with the piled evidence by which they are fortified and sustained, brands the only witness of the *Post* and its confederates as a wretch so base that the most damning terms in the vocabulary, matched with his foulness, would become words of praise. Is it any wonder that the *Post* howls and writhes with PAINE?

NEW YORK Confederate papers are urging the people of that city to get up a public reception or demonstration for HORACE GREELEY on his return from his western tour. It is to be hoped the suggestion may be adopted. So far as the Presidency is concerned it could not, of course, matter a whit; but it might possibly have the effect of attracting public attention to the strangely languishing project of erecting a statue to his honor in that city, and cause the necessary funds for carrying it out to be contributed. This enterprise has now been on foot for a couple of years, more or less. Of the thirty thousand dollars required for the completion of the work, about one-half has already been subscribed—in promises. By taking advantage of the "tremendous enthusiasm" said to be throbbing and thrilling among the people in GREELEY's behalf, it is possible that the lacking fifteen thousand dollars, or a portion of them, might be secured—or pledged. The vanity of GREELEY is omnivorous. For gracious, take give him something, and since it cannot be the Presidency, let it be a statue.

REACTION IN FAVOR OF HARTRANFT.

The letter of GEORGE H. STUART, indorsing General HARTRANFT and pronouncing, on "thorough investigation," the charges against him "totally unfounded," taken in connection with the general movement of the solid business men of Philadelphia in his behalf, is proof of the reaction in his favor that has set in all over the State. The crusade against General HARTRANFT has taken the form of malicious persecution, promoted principally by such notorious characters as MCCLURE, FORNEY and CURTIN. It is natural that good men should revolt at it, and as one man move in his favor. The feeling which animates the business men of Philadelphia is destined to spread throughout the State down to the closing of the polls. Meetings should be everywhere held, responsive to the Philadelphia movement. It is only by crushing GEN. HARTRANFT that the bold bad men surrounding GREELEY can hope to succeed, and to do it they will stop at nothing. Mr. STUART, like thousands of others, has become convinced of the enormity of the calumnies set afloat against our candidate. No man is better known for uprightness and independence. Nothing but a clear knowledge and a high sense of duty could have induced him to present himself so conspicuously before the public to testify in GEN. HARTRANFT's behalf, and his testimony, not less than that of the solid men of Philadelphia, will be received as conclusive throughout the State.

WHO GOT YERKES'S PARDON?

Another Revelation in the Plot Against Hartranft.

It has been charged that the pardon of YERKES was an outrage upon the people of the whole State, and that it was purchased by a promise on his part to deny the signatures which it has since been proved were forged by the scoundrel PAINE. A single word will suffice to throttle this lie. Among the signatures to the petition for his pardon are to be found the names of Colonel ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE, Chairman of the Liberal State Committee, and General Manager of the BUCKALEW campaign; of W. W. IRWIN, ex-State Treasurer, upon the same political side; and of numerous other prominent anti-HARTRANFT men in different parts of the State, some of whom based their prayer for the release of YERKES on the grounds of doubt whether he was guilty of any legal offense, and others on that of a firm conviction of his innocence. What have the Philadelphia *Press*, the Pittsburgh *Post*, and other papers of the same class, to say now?

MCCLURE APPLIES FOR THE PARDON OF YERKES!

What *will* the Buckalewites do now? MCCLURE, the Head Center, it turns out, is one of the signers of the YERKES petition for a pardon. And here we wish to make a guess, to wit: If there was a bargain in the case at all, it was by MCCLURE that YERKES should be pardoned in the expectation of establishing by him the truth of the bogus affidavits which PAINE has been peddling against HARTRANFT. How completely does this fact disprove the accusation that HARTRANFT's friends bargained YERKES out! If there was such a bargain, then MCCLURE must have been a party to it. Does anybody believe this? Thus does the last shadow of the last plank of the Buckalewites disappear. What next?

MONSTROUS LYING.

In another part of this paper is printed a statement of the German committee of whom Gen. HARTRANFT was the guest, embracing some of our leading German citizens, on the occasion of his recent visit to this city, in reply to a batch of monstrous lies put in the *Evening Leader* of Friday. Probably falsehoods more barefaced were never put in print. But the refutation is complete in all its parts. It would seem that falsehoods about Gen. HARTRANFT are to be limited only to the power of invention on the part of his enemies, quickened by the desperation to which they have been driven by the votes, and by this is the view which the public will be disposed to take.

MR. GREELEY'S GROUND OF HOPE—PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS, WHAT SAY YOU?

HORACE GREELEY, addressing himself to Democrats, concluded his speech in Sunbury, on Thursday, with the following words:

"I believe you will. I believe that when the wires flash into New York on the eighth of October the result of your election you will cast no cloud upon the face of the sky of Pennsylvania, but will bring a message with you in their confident trust that the eighth of October has settled the fight on the election, and that November will only re-echo and reverberate your triumph."

Republicans of Pennsylvania, what say you to this challenge? Shall MR. GREELEY be gratified or disappointed?

WORK IN DETAIL.

One week remains for completing the work of the canvass in detail. Republicans need not be instructed in their duty in this regard. No doubt every manner of means will be resorted to to distract their attention. Let them heed nothing but the work in hand, and go through with it to the end. The close work must be done, and done thoroughly, so that every Republican comes to the polls and votes. This should be the aim of all the labor, down to the closing of the polls.

REFERRING to GREELEY's electioneering tours, first in New England and then on the "broad and slippery grounds of the West," the Illinois *Statesiring* recalls the adventures of former Presidential candidates in the same field. If either WASHINGTON or JEFFERSON or MADISON, or any one of the men chosen to the high office of President in the early days of the Republic, could have so far looked into the future as to foresee a Presidential candidate directly or in proper person soliciting votes, he would undoubtedly have been filled with disgust for the candidate and with concern for the prospects of the people. In fact, good taste and good sense, regardless of the whole some prejudices of the people, sufficed until a recent period to prevent Presidential candidates from taking a step the proper effect of which was to increase the excitement and tumult of the canvass, and to pave the way for abuses of the most dangerous description. GEN. SCOTT in 1852, Senator DOUGLAS in 1860, HORACE SEYMOUR in 1868, and HORACE GREELEY in 1872, are the only candidates who have thus far disregarded the general rule which forbids a Presidential aspirant to take an active part in the contest preliminary to an election. And in no one of these instances has the result been such as to encourage imitation of the unworthy example. GEN. SCOTT, paying a visit of inspection to a military construction of some kind in Kentucky, extended his tour somewhat, with the view of showing himself and talking to the people, greatly injuring, by his speeches, his already unfavorable chances. Mr. SEYMOUR, when a candidate in 1868, remained silent until the results of the September and October elections made his defeat seem certain, and the mere fact that he then entered on a tour of solicitation had a very discouraging influence on his adherents. DOUGLAS, on his electioneering journey in the South, deceived neither himself nor his hearers as to his prospects, while declaring that in consequence of divisions the Democratic party, he knew, would be defeated, and he also warned his Southern hearers that "they must either submit to the constitutionally elected President or deserve the halter." GREELEY is the first candidate in our history who thrust himself forward as his own advocate on the rostrum from the beginning of the campaign, and a poorer figure than he has made it would be difficult to conceive. Under the mask of a friendly guest, or under the shallow pretense of fulfilling engagements to lecture made long beforehand, he traveled through New England, with the result of procuring a larger majority for the Republicans in Maine and Vermont at the September elections than they had had for years. After this fiasco it would have been plain to any other man in the position of GREELEY that silence would be better for him, or at any rate less injurious than speech. But upon a man so vain and so fond of talking as GREELEY this idea could make no impression, and he again set out in the opposite direction to try his fortune as a solicitor of votes. The Democracy have powerful lungs, and he does not fail to meet with a noisy, tumultuous reception wherever he goes, among thinking people, however, who have some appreciation of what the character and bearing of a Presidential candidate ought to be, the entire progress is regarded with feelings of mingled amusement and compassion. "The stump speeches of DOUGLAS, when a candidate," says the *Zeitung*, in conclusion, "were the roar of the dying lion; SCOTT on his stumping tour appeared as a lion in an ass' skin: our good, brave GREELEY presents himself one day as a wolf in sheep's clothing, and the next day as a sheep in the garments of a wolf."

NO SINGLE fact in the present Presidential canvass more strikingly exhibits the power of partisan feeling to blind the understanding, or the power of petty resentments to reconcile even sensible men to their own inconsistency, than the fact that tariff men, even Pennsylvania tariff men of some little note, are found in the ranks of the Liberal party. The composition of the party may be correctly described as ninety-five per cent. Democrats and five per cent. reforming Republicans. That the Democrats are generally free traders is a fact known to every school boy. True, in Pennsylvania, where the avowal of free trade opinions has heretofore been fatal to political success, Democrats have often pretended not only that they but that their party favored a protective tariff. The pretense, however, has been commonly thought too barefaced for use in any except the most ignorant sections of the State, and has probably never produced much effect in any other. Then in reference to the Liberal Republican supporters of GREELEY, it is childish to deny or to doubt that they are, almost to a man, free traders. Free trade was one and even the most important of the principles upon which the originators of the Liberal movement seceded from the Republican party. GREELEY himself saw this, and fully understood the meaning of the fact when he denounced the SCHURZ-BROWN movement in Missouri, as designed from the first to overthrow the protective policy. Colonel GROSVENOR, for many years agent of the British Free Trade League, and author of one of the ablest books against protection, declared, last June, in the New York *Tribune*, that "the free traders must first of all gain the South, for without the South they cannot triumph." CARL SCHURZ months ago said, and often repeats, that "however singular it may appear that the prospects of free trade are to be promoted through a movement at the head of which stands a well-known tariff man (GREELEY), yet everybody knows that this is really the case; and is it not conceded by those who are filling their own pockets by means of the high tariff? Let the free traders be wise, and learn from their enemies."

Indeed, there is no room for doubt or question that the Liberal party, to a great extent, rests upon a free traders' conspiracy as its foundation. The word conspiracy is precisely the right term to designate the combination which culminated in the indorsement of GREELEY by the "bottomless" Democrats at Baltimore. When the men who met in Cincinnati talked about reform they meant nothing but free trade, and many of them were so possessed and dominated by this idea, and with the purpose to see it realized, that, in despite of their often expressed contempt for GREELEY, they were willing to follow the lead of the New York intriguants and accept him as their Presidential candidate, if they could thus secure the prostration of the protective policy. Tariff men who co-operate with them, let it be said, are duped by the cry of economy or by the desire to gratify old feuds or private grievances, are guilty of an incredible degree of self-stultification.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is to be congratulated upon the fact that, notwithstanding the apparent show of opposition which it keeps up toward General HARTRANFT, it is in reality GREELEY's best supporter. Besides nominating for Governor is "Honesty, efficiency, and fidelity"—a description which exactly answers to its recent portraiture of General HARTRANFT, for whom, that paper declared, it had nothing but praise, and of whom it further said that he was "a faithful official and would make a good Governor." No one will do the *Press* the gross injustice of even for a moment imagining that it believes MR. BUCKALEW to represent these qualities of "honesty, efficiency and fidelity." The *Press* is a Republican paper. BUCKALEW is a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat. The former was a staunch supporter of President LINCOLN; the latter felt "humiliated" at his election. The one upheld the war for the maintenance of the integrity and perpetuity of the nation; the other opposed it with all his might. The *Press* was a strong advocate of the reconstruction acts which amendments to the Constitution, so distasteful to them. The *Press* patriotically denounced the treasonable Northern organizations which caused the country so much trouble during the rebellion—of which BUCKALEW was a member and an officer. There can be no more sympathy or agreement between the two than between light and darkness. Clearly, therefore, BUCKALEW is not meant. General HARTRANFT is the only remaining candidate, so that the *Press* must necessarily refer to him. The people of the State have already made up their minds to elect him, but they will nevertheless be glad to know that the *Press* is with them.

NO SET of men were ever thrown into such a rage as were the Buckalewites by the pardon of YERKES. It spoiled their game in an hour. The lies which constituted their entire stock and trade were spoiled at once. They relied on playing the game to the last. They had lithographed their lies and scattered them broadcast, and sent out the notorious PAINE to swear to them. In an instant they are proved to be forgeries, with not a word of truth in them. He has exposed and defeated have the right to be mad, and rave and threaten and do almost anything. They relied for a certainty in making enough voters believe the forgeries to defeat HARTRANFT. If there had been a bargain that YERKES, as the price of liberty, should exculpate HARTRANFT by making the truth known and freeing him from the grievous